

Foreign aid to poor 'wasted on useless schemes', MPs told

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Britain's aid to developing countries is often wasted on useless schemes that do nothing to help the poorest people. Details of some of the worst aid schemes have been given by the Independent Group on British Aid to support its evidence to the Commons' all-party foreign affairs select committee. Those include:

- £35 million wasted on rolling stock for the Sicarta steel mill in Mexico;
- unpalatable groundnuts grown in southern Sudan;
- 50 routing buses sent to Zambia;
- expensive gas turbines sent to Egypt;
- the Westland helicopter deal with the Indian Government;
- bagging equipment to Bangladesh.

The group, which includes academics and voluntary agencies who monitor British overseas aid, is concerned over the Government's plans to get voluntary agencies to take a bigger role in helping poor countries.

Professor Charles Elliott, the group's chairman and former director of Christian Aid, said that except for Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund, the voluntary agencies did not have the technical competence to handle properly the aid they at present receive.

In its written evidence the group criticized the Govern-

ment for leaving the administration of aid to help fight famine in Ethiopia to a third secretary at the British Embassy.

Its evidence says: "However committed and able he or she may be, the fact remains that she/he has very little status, not only in terms of the mission but also with regard to the aid community at large - and this in a major crisis situation in which the stakes, political as well as humanitarian, were unusually high."

In spite of previous recommendations from the select committee, the group said that not enough effort had been to improve the quality or quantity of staff in embassies who managed the schemes.

British aid policy at present was not clear, the group said. It is urging the Government to produce a White Paper to set out its aims.

The quality of the aid had declined even more severely than the quantity, it concluded. That was partly due to the drop in the number of professional advisors in the ministry. British taxpayers surely had the right to expect the scientific units to have proper scientific leadership, it stated.

"More particularly, we regret the virtual disappearance of such advice in the natural resources sector, especially in view of assurances by both the

Minister for Overseas Development (Mr Timothy Raison) and the Prime Minister that the Government accord this sector particular importance."

Dr Elliott blamed the failures in the aid programme on a lack of proper appraisal of schemes and lack of assessment to discover who would benefit. In some cases British aid had even put some of the poorest people out of work.

He gave as an example a decision to send automatic bagging equipment to a fertilizer plant in Bangalore. That scheme enabled the plant to dismiss the workers.

Dr Elliott cited the Westland helicopter deal with India as "almost a classic example of bad aid badly handled".

He said: "When the Indian Government did not want the Westland helicopters they were told by the British Government if they did not take them, their aid allocation would be cut by the equivalent amount - which was £65 million."

Dr Paul Mosley, of Manchester University and a member of the group, told the committee that 50 buses were sent to Zambia, in spite of the High Commission warning against the project. The buses fell apart within a year, much to the dismay of the Zambian Government, because aid officials did not take into account the rough roads.



A young RUC officer who was the target of a dart thrown during the march, and (below) Mr Alan Wright, the loyalist leader, criticizing the tactics of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Huge security for Orange parade

By Richard Ford

Hundreds of police officers and soldiers prevented clashes between nationalists and "loyalists" yesterday when Orangemen paraded through two overwhelmingly Roman Catholic districts of a town in Co. Armagh.

The security forces launched a huge operation, with 800 Royal Ulster Constabulary officers and 400 soldiers needed to police the event, after the chief constable gave permission for the Orange Order's church parade in Portadown.

But a young officer was seriously injured when nationalists threw a dart which embedded in his neck, and some officers and Orangemen were injured in disturbances at the start of the parade.

The tension in the town, the animosity between loyalists and nationalists and the anger at police tactics, bode ill for the five days leading to next Saturday's Orange marches, which the police have banned from entering Roman Catholic areas of Portadown.

Orangemen in the town have urged others to join them for a parade and protest rally over the decision to re-route them.

Tension in the town eased on Saturday night when two nationalist bands abandoned plans to parade in their own district at the same time as

1,300 loyalists would have been passing through.

But disturbances erupted as the Orange church parade, headed by bowler-hatted officers and a band, was marshalled under a tunnel and into Ombin Street where nationalists stood on the balconies of flats shouting abuse.

When police with riot shields removed a West Belfast councillor, furious Orangemen attacked them with umbrellas. Mr George Seawright, a Glasgow-born loyalist politician expelled from the Democratic Unionist Party after refusing to apologize for making remarks about buying incinerators for Roman Catholics and their priests, was taken away and refused permission to join the parade.

Mr Alan Wright, of the Ulster Clubs movement, denounced the police, saying: "The balloon will go up in this town." He added: "This is the saddest and blackest day in the RUC's history. This represents the greatest mistake they have ever made."

After a hour's delay, in which there was further scuffling with police and an attack on a TV camera crew, the parade began again, though Orangemen warned journalists: "Make sure you publish this the right way or you won't be back here."



Police with Land Rovers sealed off side streets where small groups of nationalists had gathered to shout and jeer at the passing loyalists, though others remained at home with their blinds or curtains drawn.

A heavy presence of RUC officers and British soldiers kept nationalists from three Roman Catholic housing estates well away from the road as the parade returned from the church service.

In their efforts to antagonize the rival tribe, loyalists waved huge union flags, while some nationalists played traditional Irish music, shouted "IRA, IRA" and jeered.

Elsewhere in the province thousands of Orangemen attended 70 church services in preparation for next week's celebrations of the 296th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

Labour proposes to take BT back

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Labour Party has drawn up plans to retake control of British Telecom without buying back all the privately held shares.

Under proposals now before the party's policy-making committees BT's 1.7 million shareholders would be given the opportunity of selling their shares back to the Government at the price at which they bought them - 130p, which compares with a current market price of 216p.

If not they would be able to have them converted into bonds providing long-term growth or regular dividends, or a mixture of both. But the shareholders going for the latter option - and Labour leaders believe they would be the overwhelming majority - would lose their voting rights.

Labour would then amend the Telecommunications Act to give it the ability to use the Government's remaining 49 per cent holding - at present prohibited - and regain effective control without having

gone through the process of full renationalization.

Labour is calling its new attitude to nationalization "social ownership," a concept which Mr Roy Hattersley, the party's deputy leader and shadow Chancellor, began developing in a series of speeches more than two years ago.

Mr Hattersley, Mr John Smith, Labour's chief industry spokesman, and Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, have been key figures in the preparation of a policy which makes a radical departure from full-blooded traditional nationalization demanded by clause 4 of the party's constitution.

For that reason it will be bitterly opposed by the Labour left.

Under the proposals a Labour government would hold all the voting shares and appoint BT's directors.

If the proposals were successful they would be followed for other state industries sold off by the Tories.

Times writer barred

Five Conservative MPs have agreed to bar Dr Norman Hammond, archaeology correspondent of *The Times*, from a session of the Commons all-party environment committee's visit to York today to avoid a walkout by three Labour MPs over the dispute at Mr Rupert Murdoch's printing plant at Wapping, east London.

Dr Hammond, who has contributed to *The Times* since 1967, was to have attended a presentation by the York Archaeological Trust for the committee's inquiry into historic buildings and ancient monuments.

TNT distribution depot attacked by 300 men

A distribution depot owned by TNT, a subsidiary of News International, at Eastleigh, Hampshire, was attacked and damaged by a crowd of about 300 men early yesterday morning (John Young writes).

No arrests were made but the police described the action as a concerted attack and said there was evidence indicating that members of the print union Sogat '82 were involved.

The depot is used to distribute *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun* and the *News*

of the World in Hampshire and Dorset. Building windows were smashed and cars and trucks damaged with missiles and pickaxes.

Missiles shown later by the police included heavy steel balls, a yellow snooker ball, a three inch bolt, a broken milk bottle, bricks and a lump of concrete.

The police were also attacked with missiles and a patrol car was damaged, but the crowd retreated before anyone was hurt.

Newcastle-under-Lyme by-election Tory hopeful sets fast pace

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

For Mr Jim Nock, the Conservative candidate in the Newcastle-under-Lyme by-election, the race to Westminster begins in the town's sunlit leafy suburbs.

Jacket off, sweat pouring from his brow, he's already proved himself a champion of the garden path - 20-metre dash. As his trainers, led by the burly Mr Hal Miller, MR for Bromsgrove, lure the faithful, Mr Nock is forever on the move in a frenetic bid to turn out the vote.

The style is both affable and urgent, like a pumped up sales representative. "We're going to win," he keeps telling respectable housewives, right-ly sceptical after nearly 70 years of unbroken Labour rule.

Awkward customers - and there are a few - are handed over to Mr Miller. A big man

New shipping route to reduce pollution threat

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A new tanker route to reduce the risk of oil pollution on Scotland's Western Isles will be proposed to world shipping authorities in the autumn.

Tankers taking the route would sail down Scotland's west coast, outside the Outer Hebrides rather than inside through the Minches as they do now, avoiding the risk of a spill on Skye, Lewis, Barra and North and South Uist.

The move has been welcomed by Scottish environmentalists, who claim that the expansion of North Sea oil has led to an increasing threat of oil pollution on the west coast.

About three tankers a week pass through the Minches bound for the west coast of England, Wales, France and Spain.

The route, while safe for skilled navigators, would extract a high price for error in one of Britain's most remote and beautiful regions.

Even if the new channel was adopted as the official deep-water route by the international maritime organizations, there would be no compulsion on tanker masters to use it.

The only other safe alternative to the Minches for a heavily laden tanker is out to sea, west of the island of St Kilda, involving much greater distances and costs.

Action at Risley raises staff levels issue again

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Industrial action at Risley Remand Centre, Cheshire, has once more put before the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, a dispute he thought he had left behind.

The issue is the same as in May when widespread protests left a trail of damage in prisons: how to achieve appropriate staffing levels?

A team of 12 assistant governors was running the female wing of the remand centre yesterday after a walk-out on Friday by 50 women officers in protest at the staffing level. The action continued through the weekend with a work to rule.

Yesterday the Home Office accused the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association of "a flagrant breach" of newly agreed dispute procedures. Officials of the association in Risley said their members were victims of a technical lockout.

There are 133 women prisoners on remand in the wing. Yesterday, after reports that some had barricaded themselves into a dormitory, the Home Office insisted that the situation was normal.

The previous action in April and May showed how susceptible the overcrowded prison system is to pressure. Disturbances spread rapidly. Severe damage was caused by riots at Northeye Prison in East Sussex.

The dispute, like the present one, was over manning levels. After intervention by Mr

Roses with fragrance of success

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

Scented blooms proved popular with exhibitors at the British Rose Festival, held over the weekend at Chiswell Green, Herefordshire.

The variety Surtter's Gold won a first prize in the class for scented roses for C D Scout of Beaconsfield; Wendy Cussons a second for Roger Hall of Cullercoats; Margaret Merriell a third for Peter Barlow of Cambridge; and Papa Meiland a fourth prize for S J L Barker of Stanwick.

The premier awards in the competitive classes were: W E Harkness Memorial Trophy: Mr B Birch of Hereford, qualifying him for the national championship.

John Hart Memorial Award: Mrs M Stewart of Buckhurst Hill.

Edward Mawley Memorial Medal: Len Davies of Haistham, qualifying him for the Five-Hundred championship.

Felco Securities: F W Bowpitt of Reading, qualifying him for the Two-Hundred-and-Fifties championship.

Frank Bowen Cup: Jim Naylor of Leedenham.

Silver Gilt: Mrs M Stewart of Buckhurst Hill.

Silver Gilt: Gareth Davies of Brecon.

Royal National Rose Society's Challenge Trophy: Wheatthamstead Women's Institute.

The Queen Alexandra Memorial Trophy: Mrs Judy Ward of Herne Bay.

Lifeboat effort founders

Mr Jeff Gill, aged 33, a windsurfer raising money for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, cost rescuers £2,000, twice as much as he had hoped to collect, as a result of a search for him yesterday off the Devon coast.

He had set off from Widemouth Bay, north Cornwall, on Saturday to make the 35-mile passage to Lundy, but was becalmed a mile and a half from his destination.

Rescue vessels including a helicopter found him at night-fall after five hours.

Death of radio gardener

Professor Alan Gemmell, who was on BBC's *Radio Gardeners' Question Time* for 33 years, died on Saturday at his home on the Isle of Arran, aged 73.

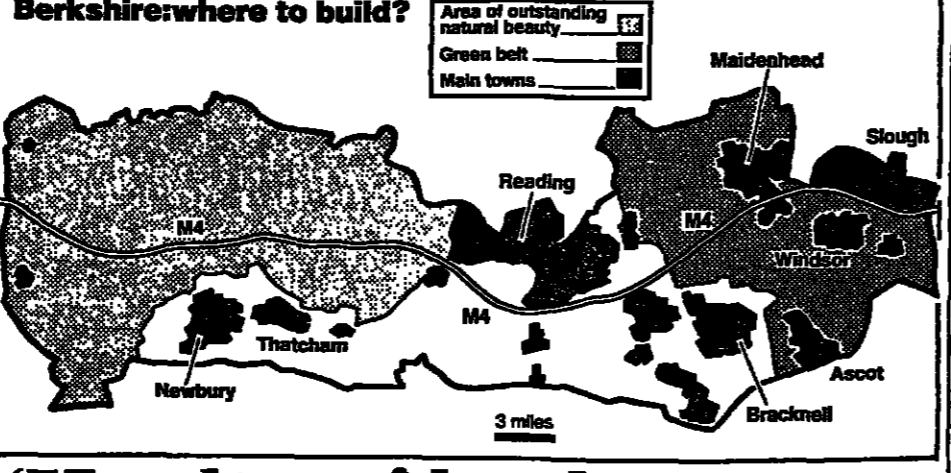
Professor Gemmell, head of biology at Keele University, Staffordshire, for 16 years, made more than 1,000 broadcasts on the panel.

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Fell runner breaks record

Jon Naylor, aged 50, has broken by more than 60 hours the record for running over all 214 Lake District peaks.

He covered the course in seven days, one hour and 25 minutes.



'Heseltown' battle reopens

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The battle of "Heseltown" reopens tomorrow with a new attempt by builders to get the strict curbs on further development in Berkshire removed. The country is fast becoming one of the most crowded in England.

"Heseltown" earned its sobriquet after Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, told the Conservative-led county council in 1982 to allow for thousands of extra homes in its plans for the rest of the century.

Behind the present "examination in public of the draft replacement structure plan for the county" lies fierce local determination to stem the county's growth in house building.

Even the Provost of Eton has joined the argument about whether the county can find room for more homes.

The Berkshire battle dwarfs the controversy over builders' efforts to build a new town in Essex countryside. Both are evidence of a widening clash between land-hungry builders and the conservation movement.

Berkshire County Council, supported by many residents and conservation groups, wants housebuilding to be cut steadily from the present level of more than 6,000 new homes a year to about 1,000 a year in 10 years. Large building firms, many of which have bought land in the county, will sell tomorrow's public hearing that the county needs an extra 59,000 homes by 1996, and not the 37,000 proposed by the council.

Some open land is owned by Eton College, and agents for the provost and fellows say in evidence to the hearing that they want to have 1,200 houses

built on college farmland between Slough and the M4 motorway, instead of the maximum of 900 recommended by the council.

At the same time as the "Heseltown" hearing another inquiry has been opened into the plans of a consortium, that includes Wates and Bovis, to develop 280 acres of land near Bracknell.

The Housebuilders' Federation says in evidence to the hearing that the county council is trying to "export housing pressure" and that building curbs will make it even harder for young families and workers new to the county to buy homes.

Pressure on open land in central Berkshire is acute since so much of the county is built up, while to the east and west it is protected by areas of special scenic value.

Tory MPs set to revolt in tin debate

The Government is bracing itself for a possible backbench revolt and a stormy ride in the Commons tonight when MPs debate the crisis in the Cornish tin industry.

West Country MPs and Tory backbenchers with an interest in the metals market are likely to join the Opposition and vote against the Government or abstain to show their disquiet over the Government's stand.

Although Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will open the debate, one of his departmental ministers, Mr Peter Morrison, will bear the brunt of the criticism as he winds up the Government's case.

Backbench Tories criticize the wording of the motion as "complacent" for expressing regret at the virtual collapse of the Cornish tin industry and in the next breath welcoming the Government's measures for job creation in Cornwall.

One Conservative MP, Mr David Harris, who sits in the Geveor tin mine where production has stopped and the 370 staff have been made redundant, has tabled an amendment calling for more positive help from the Government to ensure that the Cornish tin industry has a future.

He said: "I think the Government will have a rough ride. The tin industry is a vital part of Cornwall and it would be crazy if the industry is allowed to be wiped out through no fault of its own."

Mr Robert Hicks, Tory MP for Cornwall South-East, said: "It is incumbent upon the Government to come clean as to their intentions in respect of applications for assistance from the tin mines."

Decisions on applications for aid from the remaining four Cornish tin mines, one of which is a limited company, and the others owned by a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, are still being considered by the Department of Trade and Industry, but they are not expected to be announced today.

Only Geveor has closed and the Government will be pressed today for a £150,000 contribution towards repairs and maintenance for two years to enable the mine to reopen when the market allows.

COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

Ten years ago today Mr David Steel was elected leader of the Liberal Party, and a poll by MORI in the current issue of *The Economist* suggests that if the Alliance were to have a single leader he would be the preferred choice of both Alliance voters and the electorate at large.

That shows his durability. He is not just clinging to office amid mounting speculation as to when he will go. Both the Liberals and the Alliance would lose a lot if he were to depart.

But what exactly would they lose? During the decade of his leadership he has contributed little to public policy, but a good deal to political development.

The Lib-Lab pact, the coming of the SDP, the birth of the Alliance - these are all bound to figure prominently in any political history of the past 10 years, and without Mr Steel none of them might have taken place.

He is essentially a political operator with a grand strategy. But it is a strategy of politics, not a strategy of policy.

From the day he became Liberal leader, perhaps from the day he became a Liberal MP, I believe he has had a double conviction: that the purpose of Liberal politics should be to get a place at the table of power, and that the Liberals cannot get there by themselves.

Everything of consequence that he has done fits that approach. In his first speech to the Liberal conference as party leader he deliberately risked a hostile reception from a sizeable section of his audience in order to establish that Liberals accepted the principle of coalition government.

Symbolic importance

It is hard now to recall the passions that flowed on that issue at Llandudno in September 1976. But the question, abstract though it may seem, was of symbolic importance for the party. Mr Steel was laying it down that Liberals were in politics not to polish their purity but for the pursuit of power. And that to get power they would have to combine with others.

Within a few months Labour had lost its overall majority and Mr Steel was negotiating the Lib-Lab pact. That had often been judged a failure for the Liberals because it did not enable them to exert any influence on policy. But I have always believed that he had another objective that was much more in character.

In the EEC referendum in 1975 many Labour right-wingers had co-operated happily with Liberals in campaigning for a "yes" vote. Mr Steel saw in the Lib-Lab pact an opportunity to build on that experience so as to persuade the Labour right that it had more in common with Liberals than with its own left.

From that standpoint the purpose of the pact was not to put pressure on the Labour right to do what it would not otherwise have done, but to convince it that it could more easily pursue sensible policies in harness with the Liberals.

Political strategy

The creation of the SDP can therefore be seen as the justification for the pact. Once again the form that that development took owed much to Mr Steel's sense of political strategy.

He discouraged Labour dissidents from joining the Liberals in the belief that more would break away from Labour if they were setting up a new party.

But once the new party was established he was concerned that it should have the closest links with the Liberals.

That strategy is being subjected to its severest test with the dispute over defence policy. I suspect that Mr Steel is characteristically more concerned to get agreement within the Alliance than over the precise nature of that agreement.

My own sympathies are with Dr David Owen's belief that whether Britain remains an independent nuclear power is an issue that transcends party politics, and that a party which is seen to be playing politics with it will be in danger of losing politically.

But I am forced to respect the political skill with which Mr Steel manoeuvres to bring his forces in line to the starting gate for the next election.

More than anyone else he represents the Alliance in its strength and its weakness: personally appealing, politically sensitive, but short on the substantive policies that give a party positive attraction.

Solicitors want strict controls on building society conveyancing

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The imposition of strict rules is urged by the Law Society today to control the activities of banks, building societies and estate agents when they carry out conveyancing under proposed new laws.

In a briefing paper to peers, the society has recommended a series of amendments to the Building Societies Bill which would incorporate added protection for the consumer.

The society wants those financial institutions permitted to undertake conveyancing to be subject to the same rules as solicitors on conflict of interests, accounts, interest on clients' money, commissions and office supervision.

It also wants to ensure that solicitors employed by the financial institutions and conveyancers are not subject to improper commercial pressures by their employers.

The society's amendments, aimed at ensuring that the financial institutions compete for conveyancing on equal terms with solicitors, have the backing of Lord Templeman, the former Law Lord. They will be proposed by Lord Foot, the Liberal peer.

In debate on the Bill last week, Lord Templeman said that the building societies should be restrained from

competing where there is a conflict of interest that operates against the interests of the public, and where they may have an advantage over solicitors.

The Law Society wants the Bill to oblige the Lord Chancellor to make rules prohibiting any financial institution from offering conveyancing where it is also giving a person a loan secured on the same property.

At the same time, the rules should prohibit any conveyancing where the institution or any associated body is providing estate agency services.

The society said that many of the lending institutions now owned estate agencies, while the building societies would be permitted to acquire or engage in estate agency business.

Solicitors are forbidden from acting for vendor and purchaser in any transaction. Similarly, institutions offering estate agency and conveyancing should not act for both sides, the society said.

Nor should estate agents acting for a vendor be allowed to offer conveyancing to a buyer on the sale of that house, as suggested by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The society also warns of possible conflicts of interests where sellers are in arrears

with mortgage payments and if the conveyancing is carried out by the institution offering the loan.

While vendors want the best possible price for their house, and to secure as large an equity from the sale as possible, the lending institution wanted to recover its security as quickly as possible. The rules should prohibit conveyancing in such circumstances, the society said.

House prices increased by more than 12 per cent in the year to the end of last month, according to the Halifax Building Society's latest house price index, published today (Christopher Warman writes).

The society said that prices had increased by 5.4 per cent in the latest three months, compared with 5 per cent in the quarter to the end of May, showing that house price inflation has accelerated further.

"Lower borrowing costs, falling retail price inflation and buoyant earnings growth have boosted demands for funds," it said.

The Halifax survey showed that house price inflation was now about four times the rate of retail price inflation. It forecast that house prices would rise by more than 11 per cent in 1986 as a whole.



Mr Richard Watts and Mr Richard Mathers patrolling shops in Waterlooville yesterday (Photograph: Peter Tricvnor).

Traders turn to private crime patrols

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A privately owned anti-crime patrol, paid for by local traders, is due to begin operations at 4pm today in the streets of Waterlooville, near Portsmouth.

Mr Richard Watts, a former policeman, will share duties with two other uniformed patrolmen until 6am, keeping an eye on the premises of 30 businesses who have so far subscribed to his "Area Watch Alert".

The patrols will help protect the shops and offices of clients, who are each paying about £500 a year for the

service. "The police can't do the job that we do because they are shortstaffed," Mr Watts said.

His patrolmen, one of whom is a former constable, will work in co-operation with the local police and will also act to help combat general crime.

Mr Watts said: "If someone was misbehaving we would alert the necessary authorities via radio to base control, from where a phone call would be made to police headquarters. We have the power of citizen's arrest."

Asked what they would do if they saw someone assaulting an elderly woman, he said: "Detain them until the police arrive."

Mr Watts and his men will be on general patrol on the streets and in the shopping precincts of Waterlooville (population 50,000) until the public houses close. Then they will start checking clients' doors, windows and property.

They will wear uniforms of black shoes, black trousers, blue ties and white shirts, with a badge bearing the "Area Watch Alert" logo on their left breast pocket. In colder weather the team will wear navy blue sweaters and navy waterproof jackets, also with the logo displayed. Each man will have a whistle.

Mr Watts said that his wife would operate a two-way radio so that the police, ambulance

or fire service could be notified quickly if necessary.

One client, Mr Ricky Lopez, who owns a menswear shop, said: "When I phone the police they come as soon as they can, but if there is anything else on they do take a little while to get here. Where as if we have someone in the town area on watch patrol they will be here almost immediately."

Mr Watts, who hopes to extend the service to other local shopping centres, said that he had been approached also by a local residents' association to mount patrols on Friday nights to help to prevent problems with youths at a local disco.

Parents of shot boy to seek £15,000

By Craig Seton

The family of John Shorthouse, aged five, who was shot dead by a police marksman, are involved in talks to secure up to £15,000 compensation for his death.

Mrs Jacqueline Shorthouse, aged 26, the boy's mother, and Mr John Shorthouse, aged 26, his father, who is in prison, have so far received £3,500, the maximum payable under the Fatal Damages Act.

On Friday, Police Constable Brian Chester, aged 35, was cleared by a jury at Stafford Crown Court of the boy's manslaughter during a police raid last August on his parents' maisonette.

With the trial over a campaign is being mounted to persuade West Midlands Police to agree to an improved compensation award.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, the Conservative MP for Selly Oak, Birmingham, where the family lived at the time of the raid, said yesterday: "I hope the police authority can negotiate a more reasonable sum without the need of having to go to law. £3,500 is too little."

Mr Beaumont-Dark believes that a sum of about £10,000 would be reasonable. The Shorthouse family is understood to want up to £15,000.

Mr Shorthouse is serving a five-year prison sentence for his part in a raid on a restaurant in South Wales.

Jester to woo US tourists

Nicholas Jones, aged 25, who is setting up as a jester with the help of a £40-a-week grant under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, flies to New York today to promote the Ryedale Festival, North Yorkshire, which starts on July 26.

Private schools to offer work skills

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Private schools, traditional bastions of classics and science education, are proposing to introduce their pupils to craft, design and technology in a campaign to equip them for work in industry.

The umbrella body that supervises the independent sector is to set up a centre for design and technology to develop lessons in the subject and prepare a new sixth form examination.

Independent schools have historically lagged behind state schools in the teaching of craft and technology, though some, such as Oundle and Radley, have impressive workshops and encourage their pupils to develop skills in those subjects.

In both sectors, however, the subjects have tended to be taught to the less able. It is significant that the independent sector is not included in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, which has become a national programme to be introduced in all state secondary schools at a cost of £900 million.

Most public school boys receive some craft lessons, mostly in woodwork and metalwork, and girls are likely to be exposed to home economics, but such subjects are usually seen as marginal, compared to parts of the curriculum such as mathematics and science.

Mr Arthur Hearnden, secretary of the Independent Schools Joint Council, hopes that craft and technology work will be closely allied to micro-electronics, which is now firmly on the public school timetable.

It is thought that the proposed centre might work on similar lines to the Independent Schools Microelectronics Centre outside Oxford.

The independent schools are hoping to attract money for the centre from trusts in the City, as was done for the introduction of science in their schools in the 1950s.

"If an industrial trust were prepared to support us, I think we could do an awful lot to lead the way in bringing the subject into the curriculum," Mr Hearnden said.

He hopes that the centre will develop a new A/S level examination in design and technology. The A/S level examination, announced by Sir Keith Joseph, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, is worth half an A level, and is designed to broaden the sixth-form curriculum.

Courses begin in 1987 with the first examinations being taken in 1989. It is envisaged that students will take two A levels and two A/S levels, preferably in contrasting areas, so that they study science and technology as well as arts subjects.

College of Air for workers

By Our Education Correspondent

Britain's most ambitious attempt to educate and train its underemployed workforce, through a College of the Air, is expected to be announced in the next two weeks by Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment.

The venture, which has been under discussion for months and will operate on similar lines to the Open University, aims to provide people over the age of 16 with further education and vocational training through courses on radio and television.

Britain has one of the least qualified workforces of any Western industrialized country. Forty per cent of school leavers have little to offer in the way of examination results and 80 per cent of employees receive no job training. The College of the Air will aim to change that.

Courses, which will be sub-degree level, will range from literacy and numeracy for those who missed out on the basics of education, to retraining for teachers.

The idea is the brainchild of Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission, who feels that the problem of Britain's untrained workforce could perhaps be cracked by using television because it goes into most homes.

The college will be independent, though the commission will have a stake in it, and it is hoped that in time it will be self-supporting.

The Government's plan is for the college to act as a catalyst, and co-ordinate the learning materials which already exist for adults. It will not be a large organization awarding its own degrees like the Open University.

Instead viewers will register as students with the local further or higher education college and receive qualifications given by existing bodies.

It should, therefore, be relatively inexpensive to run, and the Government hopes that industry and commerce will sponsor their own courses.

It also hopes that all four television channels will be used and that they will be prepared to offer "office-hour" slots during peak-time viewing.

'Dear MP' letters set policy

By Angella Johnson

A boom in personal letter writing is putting extra weight on MPs' mailbags, with each member of the House receiving more than 10,000 letters a year, according to a survey published today.

The good news is that three-quarters of the MPs interviewed by the Letter Writing Bureau said that they were influenced by what was written to them and 27 per cent had received a letter that had helped to change government policy.

This healthy reaction between politicians and voters was disclosed after 196 of Westminster's 650 MPs filled in questionnaires about the kind of letters they receive daily.

Each MP gets an average 33 letters a day and 84 per cent of them said they acted on the complaints or suggestions. Those from the South-west received most, with 42 letters each; MPs from Northern Ireland received only 21 a day.

Housing is the most common constituency matter, with social security benefits coming a close second.

Education and the teachers' dispute came third; unemployment and taxes were lower down the list.

Women, it seems, are just as prepared as men to put pen to paper, the survey showed, and nearly all MPs said they received correspondence from young children and teenagers.

One MP said: "A child once asked me to help increase his pocket money following my visit to his school."

A few MPs received proposals of marriage and death threats and one constituent wanted an audience with the Queen.

£36m cost to Telecom of call-box vandalism

By Nicholas Beeston

British Telecom expects to lose £36 million this year through vandals damaging pay telephones and stealing coins from call boxes.

Last year the company lost £18 million in damaged equipment and the same amount again in lost revenues because of stolen coins from public call boxes.

Despite recommendations from Ofel, the watchdog for the telecommunications industry, that the public call box service should be improved, Telecom says that the battle against vandalism in the inner cities is difficult to beat.

"It is our major headache," Telecom admitted. "Increasingly telephone boxes are being vandalized by professional thieves."

Whisky glut bodes ill for UK barley growers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Growers are likely to have difficulties finding buyers for this year's crop of malting barley as a result of the depressed demand from brewers and distillers and increasing foreign competition.

Excessive stocks of whisky, coupled with its declining popularity, reduced distillers' demand for barley by 12 per cent between 1980 and 1984.

The Home Grown Cereals Authority said there was little evidence to suggest that trend had been reversed last year or was likely to be reversed this year.

Beer production in the United Kingdom was down by 0.7 per cent last year to 36,500,000 barrels and has dropped by a further 0.7 per cent this year.

British team faces Everest challenge

By Ronald Faux

A British expedition will attempt to climb the unclimbed north-east ridge of Mt Everest later this month.

The team includes seven former SAS members and a group of British mountaineers, led by John "Brammie" Stokes, a former SAS officer who reached the summit of Everest on the British Army expedition in 1976.

The north-east ridge of Everest has already defeated two British climbing teams. The first, led "Alpine-style" by Chris Bonington without the use of supplementary oxygen,

ended with the death of two climbers.

The attempt by the 18-strong team will use oxygen on the higher reaches of the ridge. Exclusive reports on their progress will appear in *The Times*.

"We have learned from experience of earlier attempts and expect to be in position at the right time and with the right back up to succeed," Mr Stokes said.

The team is negotiating with the Chinese Government for permission to transmit live television reports by satellite from the mountain.

Fast cars 'safest' in overtaking

A survey of British driving habits has shown that 40 per cent of overtaking by heavy goods vehicles poses the risk of an accident, while the safest overtaking is done by high-performance BMW, Porsche and Ferrari cars.

These preliminary findings, by an inquiry team at Cranfield Institute of Technology, near Bedford, are based on video recordings of more than 5,000 overtaking manoeuvres on A-class roads in Oxfordshire and Bedfordshire.

Mr Don Harris, a research assistant at the institute, said: "Lorry drivers were definitely much less safe on overtaking."

He said that dangerous overtaking tends to take place at the lower speeds, between 30 and 40 miles an hour, when there is a build-up of frustration.

"The safest overtaking was done by high-performance cars."

Sinclair in launch of new firm

Sir Clive Sinclair, the home computer manufacturer who survived a financial crisis in April by selling his ailing computer business, will announce the launch of his new business today (Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent, writes).

He is to make microchips which will miniaturize even further the design of computers, televisions and other consumer products.

The new company, to be called Anamatic, will design and possibly manufacture advanced microchip memories for use in computers and telephone equipment. Prototypes of the new chips have already been made.

The project will be financed from funds raised through a prospectus to be launched this week. The idea was mooted by Sir Clive in March of last year, before his computer and electric car businesses were hit by a financial crisis.

'Too many women' go to prison

Sex discrimination over the imprisonment of women is alleged today by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro). (Peter Evans writes).

Most women in jail should not be there, according to a briefing paper by the association.

Where information on cases was available, 17 per cent of women given immediate custodial sentences in 1984 had no previous convictions, compared with 6 per cent of men.

Most of the women remanded in custody do not eventually receive prison sentences. In 1984, 3,291 women were remanded in custody, yet only 38 per cent were given jail sentences, compared with 62 per cent of men.

"A thorough official inquiry into the position of women in the criminal justice system is long overdue," Miss Vivien Stern, Nacro's director, says.



Miss Debbie Leonard, who yesterday celebrated 12 months with a new heart and lungs given to her in an operation at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex. Miss Leonard, aged 20, of Driehlington, near Leeds, who was born with a hole in her heart, was the first person to benefit from a new heart-lung transplant machine, developed by Mr Magdi Yacoub, a leading transplant specialist.

COMMENTARY
Ten years ago...
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The Lib-Lab pact...
The Government...
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Army Officer

General Synod: debate on bishops' report

Central beliefs rest on more than history, Archbishop declares

By Angella Johnson and Alan Wood

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has called for unity within the Anglican Church, after a report on the nature of Christian belief from the House of Bishops.

He said that although the report affirmed the common historical belief of Christianity it left room for debate and exploration on Christian doctrines.

Speaking at the General Synod of the Church of England in York yesterday, he said that the House of Bishops' report on the nature of Christian belief showed that they were united in believing that Jesus lived, died and rose again.

The report was clear that historical fact did matter. There could not be authentic Christian faith without historical events.

Most Christians throughout history had accepted the empty tomb and the virgin conception as historical facts. Any other interpretation was a departure from that held in the universal church.

Negations not heart of matter

For this majority such facts sustained and illumined faith in the Resurrection and Incarnation, but they were by no means the only facts on which those great central beliefs rested. That was why it was possible to believe fully in the Resurrection and Incarnation while reserving judgement on those specific historical points.

Faith did not centre on negations, the absence of the human father or the emptiness of a tomb. The mainstream of the church believed that those negations were entailed by its affirmation, but they could not be said to be the heart of the matter. It was the action of God in uniting with himself our human nature, not the passivity of Joseph, that was central. It was Christ risen in the completeness of his glorified humanity, not the vacating of a tomb, that was central.

We are confident that the church is enriched when our feet are set on a path broad enough for us to move forward with freedom and integrity. We need to respect one another's right to occupy such a path. We need to be patient and sensitive with one another's difficulties. We grow in freedom.

considerate in expression, prudent in presentation, and resistant to the mere itch of rashness. They will know as we do that few are helped to think through a problem if their minds are subjected to violent shocks.

'Anglicanism lives dangerously'

"A church in which anything goes will inevitably fragment. If individuals are to be free for their own adventure of exploration into God, they actually will do that best from within the community with structure, shape and commitment rooted firmly in tradition.

"Anglicanism lives dangerously because it tries to maximize that liberty for the individual, without losing the central definition and coherence of belief and practice. This is the spirit in which the House has responded to this synod, and we hope to have your critical solidarity in our efforts to offer guidance to our church in these things.

"We are united in believing that our Christian faith is built on an irrefutable core of historical events: in essence that Jesus lived, died and rose again. The report is clear that 'historical fact does matter'. There cannot be authentic Christian faith without historical events. There must be enough fact to sustain faith.

The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, said that God put himself at their disposal that they might be brought to his disposal. "If God is this sort of loving, identifying and gracious God, then surely we must be very careful, reverent and reticent when we pin certain sorts of miracles to him.

"The choice of physical miracles with what might be called laser-beam-like precision and power would, I suggest, not seem to be a choice which he cared, or would care, to use. This is the crux, for if such a physical transformation with precision and power is an option open to God consistently with his purposes of creation, freedom

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The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, during his speech in yesterday's debate at the General Synod on the nature of belief, when he deplored what he said were false pictures of God (Photograph: John Voos).

and love, then we are faced with a very terrible dilemma indeed.

"We are faced with the claim that God is prepared to work knock-down physical miracles in order to let a select number of people into the secret of his incarnation, resurrection and salvation but He is not prepared to use such method in order to deliver from Auschwitz, prevent Hiroshima, overcome famine or bring about a bloodless transformation of apartheid.

"Such a God is surely a cultic idol. That is to say he is a false and mis-developed picture of the true and gracious God, drawn up by would-be worshippers who have gone dangerously astray. If such a God is not a cultic idol produced by mistaken and confused worshippers but actually exists, then he must be the very devil, for he prefers a few selected worshippers to all the sufferers of our world."

The Bishop added: "The birth narratives are far more about the obedience of Mary and Joseph in response to the unique graciousness of God than about Mary's physical virginity. The resurrection narratives are far more about encounters and namings and joyful recognitions than about the empty tomb.

He said that the central mystery of the incarnation was that God took on the contemporary world. As there were no knock-down miracles which proved to everybody that God was around, so there was no church with knock-down authority.

Dr Jenkins said that they ought to accept the report from the House of Bishops and move on in conversation, commitment, criticism and witness. "We need to face the issue of the ordination of women and not be bullied, frightened or dismayed by backward-looking references," he said.

Ordination of women

Vote seen as personal reverse for Runcie

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The cause of female ordination suffered its most serious reverse so far at the hands of the General Synod at the weekend, when the Women Ordained Abroad measure failed to reach the required two-thirds majority.

It was a personal reverse for the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who made it clear in a forceful contribution to the debate that the recognition of women priests ordained elsewhere in the Anglican Communion was crucial to the continuing good relations between the Church of England and the rest of the Communion. It "raises a serious question of the identity of the Anglican Communion, and authority within it," he said.

Dr Runcie said after the vote that he was very disappointed. It would take some explaining away, he added.

The measure fell in two of three houses of the Synod - it required a two-thirds majority in each, and even in the House of Bishops it passed only by a tiny margin.

Voting was: bishops, 28 for, 12 against; clergy, 128 for, 95 against; laity, 147 for, 88 against. The overall majority, at around 60 per cent, was about the level at which the ordination of women has been supported on various occasions in the General Synod in the past 10 years.

The victorious alliance of Anglo-Catholics and Conservative Evangelicals, known as the Association for the Apostolic Ministry, said afterwards that it was very relieved, and

felt that the vote indicated a reluctance in the General Synod to proceed to the ordination of women priests in the Church of England.

Mrs Margaret Webster, executive secretary of the Movement for the Ordination of Women, refused to regard it as the end of the road, saying that many members had opposed the measure as premature while the main issue, ordination of women in England, remained undecided.

The question centred on the position of women priests from abroad who visit England and wish to be treated in the same way as visiting male clergy, who are generally allowed to officiate at services of Holy Communion in parish churches in England. The measure would have enabled women priests to seek a restricted licence from the local bishop.

Tomorrow the Synod is to debate a report that sets out proposals for handling dissent in the church, should the ordination of women come to pass. The proposals discuss candidly and at length the possibility of a formal split in the Church of England, and many Synod members appear to have been very alarmed by it. The feelings would have been a factor in determining the fate of the measure on Saturday.

It appears that there will be a move tomorrow to postpone further work on legislation for the ordination of women for the foreseeable future, in the light of Saturday's vote.

Dr Runcie, in his plea to the Synod, said: "We cannot have little Englanders in the matter

of Christian unity, so we have to take seriously our internal Anglican model of international unity if there is to be serious progress between communions which manifestly transcend national frontiers."

He said that he did not believe that the measure would endanger further the progress towards unity with other churches.

"The orthodox now recognize that the Anglican Communion exists, and though they were at first surprised that it can be different from the Church of England, they have now accepted this. The Roman Catholic Church is not dealing with just the Church of England and would positively discourage any 'UDI' or recognition of ministries.

"While the ordination of women remains a serious obstacle to communion, the limited permission we are talking about in this measure would make no significant difference in our relations with Rome, because we are already a communion of churches which includes some which have taken this step.

"If we fail to pass this resolution we shall threaten the unity of the Anglican Communion, which I believe, in the long run, is something to be cherished and worth many a lesser sacrifice. It is a step which will build up our communion, and thereby, in the long run, assist our all-round efforts for Christian unity, both internationally and nationally.

Jenkins challenges Synod

Continued from page 1

arch criticised, the Rev David Holloway, of Newcastle, whose motion in the Synod after the Bishop's consecration led to the report from the bishops.

Mr Holloway's circulated text strongly suggested that the Bishop of Durham's views were heretical, but he dropped that and other attacks, and diverted his main criticism to the report by the bishops. It was, he said, reductionist, ambiguous and confused. The report made room for the Bishop of Durham's beliefs,

while nevertheless emphasizing that historical belief in the virgin birth and empty tomb were normative for the church.

Mr Holloway wished the bishops to say that it was compulsory. He challenged the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to declare that the virgin birth and empty tomb were "alone" the faith of the Church of England, eliminating all other interpretations.

Dr Runcie, in an attempt to unify the church round the

position taken by the House of Bishops, said: "We need to be patient and sensitive with one another's difficulties. We must not be too quick on the draw in gunning-down what seems to be heresy."

The Synod was making no decision on those issues yesterday. After the debate and discussion, both in the Synod itself and in smaller organized groups in the afternoon, the Synod was leaving the issues to be put to the vote at another meeting, "probably" in November.

Changing face of television: 1

Dish to tempt the viewers

The Peacock report on the financing of the BBC, published last week, highlighted some of the new technical innovations that television will be able to exploit in the near future.

British television viewers will be able to select from dozens of channels, watch their favourite programme 24 hours a day and choose from a menu that will include channels broadcasting in all the main European languages.

That is the promise being made by the proponents of satellite television.

A substantial step toward realizing that dream will take place this autumn with the launch of the British satellite television service Superchannel. It will offer a 24-hour service with a mixture of sport, music, drama, light entertainment and news with an emphasis on British-made programmes.

The British independent television companies (except Thames, Yorkshire and TV-am) are the principal shareholders in the project, while the BBC (which does not have an equity stake) will supply programmes.

Superchannel will be hailed as a revolution in British television broadcasting, also providing the broadcasters with their first opportunity to become multinational. The satellite will beam its service across Europe.

In the first of two articles, Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent, looks at the principal areas where change is imminent, starting with satellite television.

It is an important step for the partners who are convinced that there is an enormous demand in Europe for top quality English programmes. Special material selected from the archives of the commercial television companies and the BBC will be designed to whet European appetites and those of advertisers.

The European Communication Satellite-1 (ECS-1) will carry its signals. Cable television networks will receive the transmissions with ground antennae and then re-route the service to the homes of subscribers. The service is aimed at 100 million homes in Europe, although only about 10 per cent subscribe to cable television at present.

For the British television companies the project offers a market six times larger than the domestic one and a valuable source of income to fund large productions without depending on the American market.

For the BBC it will be the first time that its programmes will appear on a British television channel funded entirely by advertising. Its drama and news (it is competing with

ITN to provide a news service to the satellite channel) will feature strongly.

But the channel has more significance for the British television industry and its viewers. It will be the forerunner of a new type of television, Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS). Television channels on high-powered satellites, emitting about twice that used on ECS, will be beamed directly into viewers' homes where they will be received by small dish aerials costing about £500.

Last year the British DBS plans were shelved by the BBC, in partnership with others including the independent television companies. The cost, based on a satellite system made by a consortium of British Aerospace, British Telecom and GEC-Marconi was thought at the time to be too high.

Since then the IBA has been given the task of reviving the project and has invited tenders from interested parties wishing to run one or all three of the DBS channels on offer. Tenders must be submitted by August.

Tomorrow: Promises and politics

Shaping a new court for family

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor's officials have started to work out costings for different models of a family court that may be set up for England and Wales by 1990.

So far only a few responses have been sent back to the department on a consultation paper setting out three possible options for the shape of such a court, but views which have emerged endorse one of two more radical proposals.

Under these there would be either a unified court within the present High Court and county court system; or, more fundamentally, a new family court separate from the present courts with its own distinct structure and judges.

The Family Courts Campaign - a group of about 100 individuals, MPs and organizations launched last year to press for a unified system for family proceedings - has not formed a view yet on 'which proposal it supports.'

But it is clear that there is little general support in the campaign for the first and most modest proposal, which would merely redistribute business within the existing court system. This, the campaign maintains, is "not a family court at all."

This proposal, under which magistrates' courts would retain their domestic jurisdiction, is likely to win wide support among justices and their clerks, however.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) has come out strongly in favour of including juvenile criminal proceedings with the family court, organized in a way which incorporates the best features of children's hearings in Scotland.

These include: central participation of child and parent; far greater informality and an inquisitorial, rather than an adversarial, approach.

From now until October, the deadline for responses to the Government's proposals, another central question will be the extent to which magistrates will still be involved, as many representatives of the community, in a new court which may well absorb their jurisdiction.

The Government assumes there would be lay involvement in all its options; but while the Law Society for instance favours laymen involved in large numbers of family cases, that view is opposed by the Bar.

IT TOOK 2,000 YEARS TO CURE LEPROSY. PREVENTING IT MUST BE QUICKER.

'Prevention is better than cure'. In leprosy treatment, that cliché marks precisely where we have got to. The cure has taken so long that we have not dared to think about prevention. Now we can. For work is hastening to provide immunity from this crippling, debilitating, ill-understood disease.

Your help has taken us this far. We need more of that help to take us further. To relieve whole areas of the Third World from its threat. To put an end, once and for all, to a disease which cripples and maims.

As long ago as 1948, it was discovered that Dapsone could be used to control the disease. And then, the inevitable happened: we began to detect resistance to Dapsone in some strains of the leprosy bacillus. The medical breakthrough was finally reached just a few years ago, in the early part of the decade. A new combination of drugs not only provided a cure but dramatically reduced the duration of treatment. Non-infectious cases can be cured in a six-month treatment using three drugs. The treatment time with infectious cases has been shortened to a minimum of two years. We have a cure. It costs £35 for a year's treatment. And LEPRO has proved how it can make your money work. In 1966, when we started our Malawi programme, there were an estimated 50,000 leprosy sufferers. By January 1984, 43,771 patients had been successfully treated.

It is our calculation that only half of leprosy sufferers have so far been identified for curative treatment. That fact makes the search for an immunity vaccine even more pressing. Already an anti-leprosy vaccine has been developed and is undergoing preliminary field tests. If it succeeds, we can proceed to long-term vaccine trials.

YOUR CHANCE TO KILL A DISEASE

It was the efforts of a previous generation that rid the world of smallpox and other horrific diseases. Now it's our turn with leprosy. The work we have described here has been made possible with financial help given by people like you. Now that we can say there is a cure for leprosy, now that we can talk for the first time of prevention, we ask for your support again.

There are many calls on your generosity - that we know.

But only very rarely are we given the chance to rid the world of a disease. The chance has come. Will you take it? It took two thousand years to find the cure. Will you help us find a vaccine?

Lepra, Suite 54, Manfield House, 376 The Strand, London WC2R 0LR.

To: Joy Meitland, Lepra, Dept TM26 Suite 54, Manfield House, 376 The Strand, London WC2R 0LR.

I would like to make a donation towards the research into a preventive vaccine. I enclose a cheque/P.O. made payable to Lepra for £ or, please debit my Access/Bardoycard/Trustcard (delete as applicable).

Please debit my account for £.

My card no. is

Signature of cardholder

NAME (MR/MRS/MISS) (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

Alternatively, if you would like details of how to covenant your donation or how to make a legacy to Lepra please tick the appropriate box below.

Covenants Legacies Thank you for your interest and generosity. Lepra, Reg. Charity no. 213251 Patron: HM The Queen.



Race rape complaint rejected

A complaint that The Sunday Times newspaper implied that a gang of Brixton youths were "racist rapists" was rejected yesterday by the Press Council. Mr R Borzello, of Camden Passage, London, complained that the reporting of colour in two instances was inconsistent, and could contribute to racial prejudice.

The Press Council's adjudication was: "The article principally complained of was a wide-ranging general one about the incidence of robbery and violent crime. In the Press Council's view the passing reference to a rape case in which 'six black youths' were awaiting sentence was no more than a way of reminding readers of the case being cited.

The council does not find that the words implied the defendants were racist rapists or that the words prejudiced racial harmony."



£2m for Lotto Venus

"Venus and Cupid," a painting by Lorenzo Lotto acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in New York, which described it as the most important addition to its collection of Renaissance paintings since 1949 (Ceraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent writes).

It is reputed to have cost about \$3 million (£2 million) and was bought for the museum by Mrs Charles Wrightsman, one of its key benefactors.

Mr Adrian Ward Jackson, the London dealer, discovered it in a Swiss collection. The painting was previously known only from a photograph taken before 1912 in which Venus had been prudishly overpainted.

EEC faces worst crisis on budget

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Brussels

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Marcos man challenges Aquino

From Keith Dalton Manila

Hundreds of renegade troops yesterday sealed off a Manila hotel and joined several thousand supporters of the deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in proclaiming a breakaway government.

Justified by cheering supporters, Mr Marcos's vice-presidential running mate in February's presidential election, Mr Arturo Tolentino, took the oath as acting President on the steps of the Manila Hotel.

He said he had received a letter from Mr Marcos, who is in exile in Hawaii, asking him to take over until the 68-year-old former leader could return.

Reading a prepared statement, Mr Tolentino named five members of his Cabinet including the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, who with General Fidel Ramos, the armed forces chief, led the revolt that overthrew the Marcos regime.

Mr Enrile was not in the hotel, but later in a radio interview he dismissed his appointment and said: "I am not asking for another job."

Since the revolt Mr Enrile has expressed full support for President Corason Aquino and, although critical of the Government's counter-insurgency campaign against communist rebels, has dismissed speculation that he would support or initiate a military coup with the backing of pro-Marcos troops.

Mr Tolentino has refused to relinquish his claim to the vice-presidency, proclaimed by the Marcos-dominated National Assembly before its dissolution, and has denounced the Aquino Government as illegal and unconstitutional.

His oath-taking, before a former member of the Supreme Court, was a fulfilment of his long-standing pledge to assert his claim to the vice-presidential post.

The rowdy ceremony was preceded by the arrival of a busload of heavily armed soldiers who entered and secured the building before started hotel guests.

They wore maroon headbands on which the word



Pro-Marcos troops arriving at a Manila park to be welcomed by supporters of the deposed president at a rally (above) while, at a Manila hotel, Mr Arturo Tolentino, the former running mate of Mr Marcos, takes the oath of office as acting president.

"Guardians" was written on their fatigue jackets was a sticker with the words: "Long Live Democracy."

Marcos supporters, milling inside the lobby and outside the guarded hotel doors cheered as Mr Tolentino proclaimed his cabinet, intimating he had the support of both Mr Enrile and General Ramos.

Mrs Aquino, who is on a two-day visit to the southern island of Mindanao, said in a hurriedly called press conference in Cagayan de Oro City, that her Government was in full control. Mr Enrile was "looking after my welfare" and her five-month-old administration had the backing of the 200,000-strong armed forces.

She said Mr Tolentino, a 75-year-old former Foreign Minister, could face sedition charges and said his oath-taking appeared to be part of a

de-stabilization strategy orchestrated by Mr Marcos.

Should any of the renegade soldiers, who appeared to come from the northern provinces traditionally aligned to Mr Marcos, resort to violence then they would be arrested, she said.

MADRID: Mr Salvador Laurel, the Philippines Vice-President and Foreign Minister, dismissed her yesterday in his country, declaring: "It's a very small group. Tolentino has declared himself President but no one is following him."

"There is no risk of a setback for democracy, they cannot upset the situation in the Philippines. All the time we are achieving a greater stability."

Mr Laurel made his remarks after telephoning Manila from Barajas Airport, Madrid, where he had arrived to begin an official visit.



Personal Runcie

of Christian unity, so he has to take seriously our interdenominational model of interfaith dialogue. It is not to be confused with the progress between religions which is a transcendent national frontier.

He said that he did not believe that the message of progress towards unity could be found in other churches.

"The orthodox now have a more open attitude towards other religions, and though they were at first wary of the Church of England, they have now accepted the Roman Catholic Church as a partner in dialogue with the Protestant and Anglican churches. This is a significant step towards a more unified Christian front."

He said that the Anglican Church was a "bridge" between the East and West, and that it was important to maintain this role in a world of increasing globalisation.

He also mentioned the importance of the Holy Spirit in the Christian faith, and how it was through the Spirit that Christians could be united in love and peace.

ges Synod

Basic in the world of today, the Church must be able to respond to the challenges of the modern world. The Synod is a key moment in this process, and it is essential that we listen to the voices of all our members, especially those from the poorer nations.

The Synod will be a time of prayer, reflection, and decision. It is a time when we can come together as a united Church, and make decisions that will shape our future for many years to come.

We must remember that our primary mission is to bring the Good News of the Gospel to all people, and that this mission is our responsibility as a Church. It is our duty to stand with the oppressed and the marginalized, and to work for a more just and peaceful world.

Shaping new court for family

Bill introduced in the House of Commons. The new court will be designed to handle family law cases more efficiently and to provide a more supportive environment for the parties involved.

The court will be a specialist court, with judges who have expertise in family law. It will handle cases involving divorce, child custody, and financial matters. The court is expected to be established in the next few years.

The introduction of the new court is part of a broader effort to reform the family law system. The government has announced a series of measures to improve the way family law cases are handled, and to reduce the time and cost of litigation.

Bill

Bill introduced in the House of Commons. The bill aims to address the issue of family violence and to provide better protection for victims.

The bill will introduce new provisions for the protection of women and children from domestic violence. It will also provide for the establishment of a national helpline for women experiencing domestic violence.

The government has committed itself to taking action to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, and this bill is a key part of that commitment. It is hoped that the bill will be passed and implemented as soon as possible.

Bill

Bill introduced in the House of Commons. The bill aims to improve the legal system and to reduce the burden on the courts.

The bill will introduce measures to streamline the legal process, including the creation of a new judicial office and the introduction of a new system of judicial appointments. It will also provide for the establishment of a new judicial council to oversee the judiciary.

The government has announced a series of reforms to the legal system, and this bill is a key part of that effort. It is hoped that the bill will be passed and implemented as soon as possible.

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South African unrest Seven blacks die in attacks on township patrols

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Nine blacks died in violence at the weekend in South Africa, seven of them in a running gunbattle between officials of the East Rand Development Board and insurgents armed with AK47 rifles.

The deaths bring to 108 the number of people reported by the government's Bureau for Information to have been killed in "unrest-related incidents" since the emergency was declared on June 12.

According to the bureau, six black employees of the development board were patrolling the township of Voslooroo, south-east of Johannesburg, before dawn on Saturday when their vehicle was overtaken by a white Toyota Cressida saloon, which pulled up some way ahead of them.

Shots fired from the car killed two occupants of the board's vehicle and wounded three others. The car sped away.

Later, another group of development board officials patrolling the nearby township of Kaitleng in two cars were fired on from the same Cressida, the bureau said.

The officials had stopped their cars by the side of the road and climbed out. The Cressida "appeared from the opposite direction, driving on the wrong side of the road" without lights.

As it drove past the parked vehicles, its headlights came on and its occupants opened

Pole in petrol blaze suicide

Hamburg (UPI) — A 26-year-old Pole set himself alight with petrol and committed suicide in front of the Soviet general consulate in Hamburg, police said yesterday.

Police said that the man was burned beyond recognition and died before a doctor and an ambulance reached the scene on Saturday night.

He was identified as Marek Kucal of Szczecin, the former German city of Stettin on the Baltic coast of what is now Poland.

New petition on Shin Bet

Jerusalem — Another petition has been accepted by the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem calling for an inquiry into the role of Israel's counter-intelligence agency after the death of two Palestinians after a bus hijacking two years ago (Ian Murray writes).

This sixth petition has been lodged by the family of the two dead men, Majdi Ahmad Ali Abu Jame and his cousin Subhi Shehadeh Hassan Abu Jame. Both died in the custody of Shin Bet, the agency, after soldiers stormed the bus, killing two hijackers.

100,000 in pilgrimage

Levoca, Czechoslovakia (AP) — An estimated 100,000 Roman Catholics thronged a remote hillside church yesterday for the Levoca pilgrimage.

This year's pilgrimage, an annual event that began more than 200 years ago, was the largest religious gathering in Czechoslovakia since the biggest on record last year at Velehrad, in southern Moravia.

Strike halted

Ottawa — A strike by Ontario doctors over legislation restricting charges to patients under Ontario's medical care insurance plan, has collapsed after 25 days because of waning enthusiasm.

Iran links

Tehran (Reuters) — Iran's telecommunication links with the outside world, cut by an Iraqi air raid last week on a satellite ground station, have been restored to several countries but with long delays, operators said yesterday.

Axe deaths

Dhaka (Reuters) — Three men were axed to death and nearly 30 men and women wounded when rival villagers fought a two-hour battle over disputed land in Bangladesh's southern Barisal district, police said.

Drug sentence

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — A Brazilian court has jailed a Belgian and two Argentines for a total of 63 years for running a ring which smuggled cocaine into Europe through Antwerp — the heaviest sentence imposed on foreigners for drug smuggling.

Zhao visit

Belgrade (AFP) — The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, arrived here yesterday from Bucharest for a five-day official visit at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, Mr Branko Mikulic.

Coining it

Rome (AP) — Thousands of coins tossed in the Trevi Fountain by visitors have been pocketed by thieves who go "fishing" there at night, police said yesterday. Two youths have been arrested.

Opium haul

Delhi (AP) — Police have seized more than 600lbs of partially-refined opium with an estimated market value of 20 million rupees (£1 million).

Moscow pizza

Rome (AP) — An Italian consortium plans to open 36 fast-food pizza restaurants in the Soviet Union, one a few steps from the Kremlin, the La Stampa newspaper said.

28 Peruvian guerrillas killed in Andes battle

Ayacucho (Reuters) — Peruvian Army troops on patrol in the Andes killed 28 Maoist guerrillas in the bloodiest clash with Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) rebels in 10 months, police sources said yesterday.

One 19-year-old soldier also died in the battle, which took place shortly before dawn in Chilitua district, 100 miles north of Ayacucho.

The skirmish began when Sendero rebels rolled boulders down a hill on to the soldiers, who were patrolling a valley where the guerrillas are known to hide out in caves.

It was the biggest number of Sendero deaths in combat reported by official sources since September 2. The military said its troops then killed 29 Sendero rebels in the twin

EEC faces worst crisis on budget

From Jonathan Braude Brussels

Britain takes over the presidency of the European Community's Council of Budget Ministers at a difficult time.

Mr Peter Brooke, Minister of State at the Treasury, has just one week to lead Europe out of what Mr Henning Christophersen, the European Commissioner for the Budget, has described as the worst crisis in its history.

The crisis comes after a ruling by the European Court of Justice that the £21 billion 1986 budget, passed by the European Parliament in defiance of the budget ministers, was illegal. The Community is now without a budget, although the court ruled that money already committed this year cannot be withdrawn.

Unless a new budget can be agreed by the end of the Parliament's session this week, spending from August will be limited to monthly payments of one twelfth of last year's budget. That would leave a shortfall of £3 billion over the year — and no provision for Spain and Portugal, which joined this year.

The court said the budget became unlawful when the Parliament unilaterally increased it by nearly £400 million beyond the council's £20.6 billion budget.

It remains for the Parliament and the Council to agree on a new budget, a task made easier by a Commission demand for a £1.45 billion supplementary budget. Buried in the supplementary budget is £560 million to cover regional and social aid and payments to Spain and Portugal — the very items in dispute between the Parliament and the Council last year.

The supplementary budget also provides an extra £576 million for agriculture and takes into account a £315 million cut in Britain's contribution to the Community, to counterbalance last year's overpayment.

The supplementary budget and the £20.6 billion Council budget total £22.1 billion. Mr Brooke will chair a Budget Council in Brussels today to try to find a compromise on the size of the overall budget. Tomorrow he will consult the President of the Parliament, M Pierre Pflimlin, and its budget committee.

Diplomats hope the Parliament can vote on the budget on Wednesday. A further meeting of budget ministers may then be required.

The court ruling was intended to end the competition between the Council and the Parliament by defining the latter's powers more clearly. But it may have soured the mood of the Parliament to the point where agreement is impossible this week.

Policeman charged on gun death

From Susan MacDonald Paris

A French policeman was charged with manslaughter yesterday after a motorist was shot dead in Paris.

The charge came after a judicial inquiry was set up by the Public Prosecutor's office.

The incident took place near the Opera House early on Saturday when police gave chase to a car. The car turned the wrong way up a one-way street and crashed into an oncoming vehicle. The driver, according to eye-witnesses, got out and ran away, pursued by a policeman with a gun.

As they turned a corner the man fell. The policeman allegedly fired at him, killing him outright.

Police headquarters here issued a statement saying that a policeman said he acted in self-defence when he saw the running man trying to pull an object out of his pocket which he assumed to be a gun.

The dead man was named as Loic Lefebvre, aged 27. There have been several incidents of police over-reaction since the right-wing Government came to power in March.

In a separate incident, two men have been arrested in connection with the death of a policeman in a shoot-out after a bank raid at Pierrelatte (Drôme).

Meanwhile, Action Directe, the left-wing extremist group, yesterday admitted responsibility for two bomb blasts in Paris early yesterday. The blasts, at the offices of the Société Air Liquide and Thomson, caused considerable damage but no casualties.

The group said the bombings were in retaliation for the Franco-American celebration of the Statue of Liberty in New York. It also demanded an end to collaboration with the South African Government.

Mexican state elections Troops patrol as poll fraud and corruption are alleged

From John Carlin, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua

Army troops patrolled the streets of this large Mexican town on the US border yesterday as voters went to the polls in elections described by opposition parties as fraudulent and corrupt.

Political parties of both the right and the left joined specially-organized groups of independent poll observers in threatening acts of public disobedience should the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) rig the vote to win simultaneous elections for state governor, town mayors and congressional deputies in Chihuahua, Mexico's largest state.

Elections for governor were also taking place in the states of Michoacán, Zacatecas and Durango. The PRI has not lost a state election for 57 years.

Chihuahua, the size of Spain but with a population of only 3 million, is where the opposition — in particular the disenchanted PRI official closely involved in the electoral process admitted in a

French plan disposal of polluted soil at plant

From Our Correspondent, Paris

The authorities in Lyons announced over the weekend that the contaminated soil around the French Electricity Company's transformer station in Villeurbanne will be removed and destroyed.

A fire at the station last week caused about 400 litres of pyralene (polychlorobiphenyl), used for cooling, to seep into the soil. The station itself will be razed.

The method of soil removal will be determined at a meeting today. One method under

Roubles spree for pianist

From Christopher Walker Moscow

Barry Douglas, the first Westerner to become outright winner of the prestigious Tchaikovsky piano competition in 28 years, flies back to London tonight to a VIP welcome and a flood of offers from all over the world.

At a champagne ceremony on Saturday, a senior British diplomat, Mr Noel Marshall, said it was "especially welcome" that he came originally from Belfast in view of the repeated attacks on British policy in Northern Ireland by the Kremlin and the official Soviet media.

Mr Douglas, aged 26, and his musician girlfriend, Miss Ruth Wilkinson — also from Belfast, where they met at school — have been on a spending spree over the weekend with the 2,500 roubles (about £2,350) which he won as prize money and which are worthless outside the Soviet Union.

Miss Wilkinson, an accomplished flautist, said Mr Douglas had nearly been forced to postpone his appearance in last week's final because of a nervous allergy that caused a skin rash and made his playing fingers swell.

Before leaving Moscow he was due to give a final concert at the Conservatory this morning, after one yesterday which again demonstrated his enormous popularity with Soviet audiences and especially female Russian music fans, young and old.

"They treat me more like a pop star," he said.

Mr Douglas, a musical all-rounder who only began concentrating solely on the piano after winning a competition in England at the age of 16, said he and his girl-friend would be taking a two-week holiday in southern Europe after a meeting in London with his agent.

US atom team at Soviet site

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

A team of scientists from New York have arrived in the Soviet Union after winning permission from the Kremlin to monitor the country's main underground nuclear testing site.

A spokeswoman for the scientists, who belong to the Natural Resources Defence Council, a non-government environmental group, said here yesterday that she expected the team to travel to the site in Kazakhstan tomorrow to install the monitors.

It is understood that the equipment will be installed at three stations within 100 miles of the test site near Semipalatinsk. A team of two US and several Soviet scientists will then man the stations.

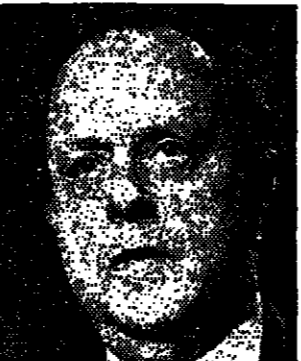
Split looms in Spanish Opposition

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Spain's Christian Democrat Party, the second most important element in the combined Opposition led by Señor Manuel Fraga, is to open discussions with the ruling Socialists to try to obtain a more individual voice in the new Parliament.

The move is the clearest sign yet of the profound upset in the ranks of the Opposition caused by last month's general election when the Socialists won an absolute majority for the second time. The Opposition did not advance, taking 105 seats — one less than last time.

Señor Oscar Alzaga, the Christian Democrat leader, a 44-year-old Madrid lawyer, has been saying that the formula, which twice led the Opposition to failure, can only



Señor Fraga looking for a more individual voice.

lead to further disasters at next year's general election in 13 of Spain's autonomous regions and in the municipal polls.

The Christian Democrats have to negotiate with the Socialists because, with its 184 MPs in the new lower house, this party alone can reform the parliamentary rules. Having fought the election

as part of a coalition, the Christian Democrats are not entitled to have their own parliamentary group. But without such a group able to project itself in parliamentary debates, Señor Alzaga reckons his 21 MPs cannot possibly attract more voters.

The Socialists, who now have to reckon with additional opposition from the 19 new MPs led by Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Centre Democrat Prime Minister, have been presented with a choice. To grant the request would augment the Opposition's role, including time on state-run television, but the Socialists would also be dividing their opponents.

Señor Fraga, who has always been the most comfortable Opposition leader for the Socialists to face, with his well-known past as a Franco minister and loudly pro-

claimed home-spun convictions, might end up heading a rump party of some 70-80 MPs.

If the Christian Democrats get their way the tiny right-wing Liberal Party would also wish to express greater independence from Señor Fraga.

Señor Alzaga, who as a student fell foul of the Franco regime's police, maintains there is an electorate for a European-style Christian Democrat Party in Spain with middle-of-the-road policies.

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 Gas service  engineers get
 to  visit one of  our 16
 million  customers. So 
 by the time  you've read
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Assad set to send more troops to keep Arafat clear of Beirut

From Robert Flisk, Beirut

President Assad is prepared to send further Syrian troops into west Beirut this week to maintain the ceasefire in the city and to prevent Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization from re-establishing itself in its former Lebanese "capital".

For as Syrian Baath Party militiamen yesterday patrolled the perimeter of the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila, it was fast becoming apparent that Syria's new military involvement in Beirut was designed as much to crush the PLO - and stop the possible return of Arafat himself - as to restore order from the anarchy and lawlessness of the city.

There were strong rumours in Beirut at the weekend that Syria had used American diplomats to reassure Israel of its intentions before committing armed troops to west Beirut and had received the almost enthusiastic approval of the Israelis.

It was Israel which drove Arafat out of Beirut in 1982 and if Damascus wants to keep him out there will, it seems, be no objections from the Israelis.

The reappearance of uniformed Syrian soldiers in west Beirut - for the first time since they, too, were evacuated during the Israelis' siege of 1982 - has already placed enormous psychological pressure on President Gemayel, whose opposition to Syria's "peace" plans for Lebanon grew suddenly muted last weekend. Mr Gemayel's advisers were reduced to making unhappy asides about the

"illegality" of the Syrian Army's deployment in the western sector of the Lebanese capital.

Comfortably installed in his suite at the Beau Rivage Hotel on the Beirut seafloor, Brigadier-General Ghazi Kenaan, the head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, was in no mood to suffer these complaints. "They are trying to fire a torpedo into the security plan," he said of those among Mr Gemayel's entourage who had criticized the Syrians. "As far as we are concerned, we are deployed here to reinforce the legal (Lebanese) armed forces in their efforts to insure security."

General Kenaan knows only too well that ruthless militias have ruled the streets here these past two-and-a-half years without Mr Gemayel being able to do anything about it.

Up to 200 Syrian soldiers in the red-and-green mottled uniform of the Syrian "Special Forces" units are now patrolling west Beirut in the company of Lebanese troops and members of the paramilitary Lebanese Internal Security Force. Yesterday they extended their deployment to the main road intersection at Khalde, at the southern tip of Beirut airport, where Druze and Shia Muslim militias had hitherto maintained a check-point.

Plainclothes members of the Syrian security police with automatic rifles are also mounting road-blocks. The Syrians have even abandoned their reluctance for publicity, freely allowing their soldiers

to pose, rocket-launchers in their hands, for Beirut newspaper photographers.

At the road-blocks at which I have encountered them, the Syrians have invariably behaved correctly and with courtesy. Nor can there be any doubting the relief of thousands of Lebanese to see them here: for the first time in months, the Lebanese are going out at night to bars and restaurants.

All this will change, of course, if - or when - the Syrians come under attack. A car bomb left outside Beirut airport on Friday was widely blamed on the PLO and may well have been a warning to the Syrians that they cannot crush the Palestinians. The bomb was safely defused.

Syria's presence here has nonetheless produced another of Lebanon's familiar ironies, this time uniting the Christian Phalangist militia and the PLO - both cruel enemies of each other - in opposition to President Assad's plans. The Syrians have long been claiming that Mr Gemayel is indeed "in league" with Mr Arafat and the coming days will prove whether there are any grounds for such suspicions.

For if Syrian troops come under fire in west Beirut, they will have to call for reinforcements. And if the war of the Palestinian camps restarts, it is the Syrians - rather than their Lebanese militia allies - who will have to participate in it next time.

How far behind the first Syrian soldier, the Lebanese are asking, comes the first Syrian tank?



The canopy of a hot-air balloon snagging on a tower of Reims Cathedral, north-east France, during a demonstration flight on Saturday. The balloonist, Hélène Dorgy, and Edmonde Baes, her passenger, escaped injury and climbed to safety from the basket.

The Japanese elections Nakasone victory forecast

From David Watts, Tokyo

With reminders to get out and vote being broadcast from aircraft and announced on trains, the Japanese went to the polls yesterday to elect a new lower house, half the upper house and pass judgment on Supreme Court justices.

Despite forecasts of rain, the weather was near-perfect and the turnout an average 71 per cent across the country, a three per cent improvement on the 1983 turnout when the ruling Liberal Democratic Party performed poorly. The turnout is average for a Japanese election.

Almost all the principal opinion surveys have been pointing to a triumph for Mr

Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister. This should allow his party to pick up the extra 21 seats in the House of Representatives necessary to steer policies of all 18 standing committees in the direction he desires. Indeed, anything less would be seen as a defeat for the Prime Minister.

In a last-minute vote-catching press conference which has infuriated the "new leaders" in the party who want to succeed him, Mr Nakasone said there would be a tax cut forthcoming but refused to say of what size.

He also revealed that he had received a letter from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, inviting him to visit

Moscow, thus scoring points off Mr Shintaro Abe, the Foreign Minister, whom many see as the man most likely to be the next prime minister.

The campaign ended with last minute appeals from the gay rights and other minor parties, while one of the campaign's most memorable moments was provided by the deaf and dumb candidate who took up his allotted 15 minutes of radio time with total silence.

The police mobilized 53,000 men to watch for irregularities on polling day and said they were ready to pick up as many as 500 people accused of breaching election law during the campaign.

Rebels go to jail for sabotaging railway in Kenya

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

In the most serious development since the Mwakenya underground movement was discovered early this year, three Kenyans have been jailed for 14 years for sabotaging the main railway line between here and western Kenya, and for sabotaging telephone lines in the same area.

Yesterday it was revealed that a second attempt had been made to sabotage the railway line near the Lake Victoria port of Kisumu, but that a crowded passenger train had been halted before hitting rocks and an iron bar which had been placed on the track. It is not known who was responsible for the attempt.

Last Friday a magistrate at Nakuru, 100 miles from Nairobi, jailed Samuel Mungai, a government agricultural officer, Philip arap Kiur, a former law student, and Karimi Nduthu, a former engineering student, after they admitted charges of sedition and sabotage. They were said to have removed a section of the railway line, derailing a goods train.

Unlike earlier cases, in which 25 Kenyans charged with supporting the Mwakenya movement pleaded for mercy, the three said they did not regret having

supported a "guerrilla war" against the Government.

The court was told that Nduthu broke his leg while trying to evade arrest, and that Mungai had tried to commit suicide by jumping from a bridge after being arrested.

Most of those already jailed for sedition are former students of Nairobi University. It has been alleged that secret meetings were held, at which oaths were administered, with the aim of overthrowing the Government. The movement wanted to see a socialist or communist system in Kenya, it is claimed.

More Kenyans are still under arrest and are likely to be charged, while seven who managed to escape across the border into Tanzania have now been granted political asylum in Sweden.

President Moi has condemned the activities of the plotters, describing them as misguided people who have been misled by foreigners. He says some diplomats, from unnamed countries, have given support to them, and has also accused the foreign press of publishing unfounded accusations against his Government.

More arrests are expected, but the numbers involved should be small.

Briton tells of wartime massacres

From Hong Kong (AFP) - A ragtag band of Allied servicemen slaughtered entire Japanese villages as they fled the Japanese invaders of the island in 1942, according to an interview with a British veteran of the Second World War.

Mr Ellis Davies, who was then 19 and commander of a British naval landing party, told the South China Morning Post that his men had killed every Japanese whom they suspected to be pro-Japanese and could betray them.

He said the British sailors had been sent inland to fight the Japanese in Bandung, central Java. But they were surrounded and had to strike east to escape. During their five-month flight the 16-man crew was joined by Dutch, Australian, New Zealand and South African stragglers.

On their way the 80-strong group killed Japanese villagers who were likely to turn them in to the Japanese. "It was kill or be killed, so we killed," Mr Davies told the paper.

Chile calm but tense after strike

From Lake Sagaris

A tense calm has settled over Santiago in the wake of last week's two-day general strike against military rule, which left six people dead and more than 50 with bullet wounds.

Police are also investigating an attack by a paramilitary group on a police station late on Friday night.

Over the weekend, the funerals of victims became continuations of the anti-Government protests. During the funeral of 24-year-old Boris Vera, young boys, their faces covered with scarves, angrily attacked the vehicle of a suspected spy and responded to police harassment with shouts and stones.

Ten busloads of friends and neighbours accompanied the remains of 13-year-old Nadia Fuentes to the metropolitan cemetery, where she was buried to the sound of anti-Government chants and prayers by family and priests.

Witnesses say she was killed by a soldier, when she went to buy bread on the first morning of the strike.

President Pinochet accused strike organizers of trying to apply a "Nicaraguan model" in Chile.

"So how can you talk of legitimate dissidence?" he asked reporters. "They're not dissidents, they're nothing but people who challenge authority, lawbreakers who, in many cases, support violent confrontation."

Seventeen members of the National Assembly of Civil Society, which called the strike, are expected to appear in court this week.

Senior Andres Dominguez, of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, explained that the 17 had not turned themselves in over the weekend because they "are unwilling to be mistreated by the police". Assembly lawyers have asked that they receive special treatment, because "this is a political accusation so it's not appropriate to apply the norms relevant to common crime".

The Government has allowed the mother of Rodrigo Rojas, badly burned (by soldiers, according to witnesses) to return to Chile for a month, to be with her son. She lives in exile in the United States.

Campaigns began on Friday in support of four radio stations whose news broadcasts were banned and two magazines, accused of inciting violence and participation in the strike. Journalists held a peaceful march through the centre of Santiago that was interrupted by police using tear gas.

India acts on alien citizenship

From Our Correspondent Delhi

India has decided to amend its Citizenship Act in order to bar a person born in India from becoming an Indian automatically. A Bill incorporating this and other amendments is being brought before Parliament in the next session beginning on July 14.

The Bill is along the lines of the measure passed by the British Government some time ago to stop "proliferation of immigrants". At that time India protested strongly.

The Home Ministry has argued that "the presence of large numbers of aliens in the country may have the effect of disturbing the political process, as has happened in Assam, Tripura, etcetera".

Two sections of the Act are to be amended. Under one, every person born in India on or after January 26, 1950, is a citizen of India by birth.

This automatic acquisition of citizenship will be prevented by an amendment which says a person will become a citizen "only if at the time of birth his father or grandfather is a citizen of India".

The other section is being amended to increase the minimum period of six months' residence to five years for a foreigner to apply for citizenship. For citizenship by naturalization, the minimum period of residence will be doubled, from five years to 10 years.

Pakistan coup anniversary Bhutto Black Day sparks clashes

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

One person was killed and 10 others injured, including five policemen, in a clash in Tando Mohammad Khan, Sindh Province, after a call for a nation-wide "Black Day" to mark the ninth anniversary of the overthrow of the former Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Behind the call was Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executed Prime Minister and now leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

Her father was toppled by President Zia, the then Army

Chief of Staff, nine years ago on Saturday.

In most parts of Pakistan the call evoked little reaction, in sharp contrast to the massive response to Miss Bhutto's whirlwind tour only two months ago.

The Black Day observance by PPP activists and workers was confined to modest public meetings and processions.

At the Rawalpindi public meeting, General Tikka Khan, a former Army chief and now secretary-general of the PPP, said his party would continue the struggle to remove General Zia and make him answer the charge of overthrowing the constitutionally-elected Government of Mr Bhutto.

Miss Bhutto did not speak at any meetings in connection with the Black Day but, at a trade union convention in Karachi on Saturday, reaffirmed her demands for fresh parliamentary elections and a change of government by autumn.

If the Black Day call was intended to reassert the Pakistan People's Party's claim of massive popularity, it fell far short, and must have been a source of great satisfaction and relief to both General Zia and his Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, who leaves on Thursday for his first official visit to the United States, West Germany and Turkey.



Benazir Bhutto addressing a weekend meeting in Karachi

The Pope condemns expulsion

From Geoffrey Matthews Bogota

Managua's announcement that it had indefinitely suspended the Nicaraguan bishop's "right to stay in the country" was strongly condemned by the Pope on his seven-day visit to Colombia.

The Sandinistas have in effect expelled Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega Mantilla, aged 56, Bishop of Juigalpa and vice-president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, who was visiting Honduras when the announcement was made at the weekend.

While visiting Medellin, Colombia's second biggest city, the Pope said that "this almost incredible fact has saddened me profoundly, even more so because it evokes dark eras still not so distant in time".

It was to be hoped that those responsible would reflect on the gravity of what they had done, which "furthermore contradicts repeated affirmations of wishing the peaceful and respectful co-existence in the church".

Not for the first time during his Colombian visit, the Pope said that the church could "not let the banner of social justice be snatched away by any ideology or political current".

MANAGUA: Mgr Vega is accused of treason for allegedly lobbying in the United States in favour of military aid for Contra rebels (Alan Tomlinson writes).

Under headlines accusing him of encouraging an American invasion of Nicaragua, Barricada, the official organ of the Sandinistas, said he had used trips to the US in April and May to lobby in favour of President Reagan's campaign for more aid to the Contras.

A senior government official told journalists last week: "We have tolerated things that no country in our situation would tolerate. We have been permitting citizens to act openly as agents of a country that is at war with us."

Chernobyl crisis forces Byelorussian action

Moscow (Reuter) - Radiation controls are still in force in parts of Byelorussia after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Ukraine, according to the republic's party newspaper.

Sovietskaya Byelorussia said the situation remained complex in southern parts of the Bragin and Khoinkli regions, bordering the Ukraine.

Trucks carrying concrete, asphalt and other materials were arriving day and night to help eliminate traces of radiation, the newspaper said.

The Ukraine's party newspaper, Pravda Ukraina, said it was still unclear when people would be allowed to return to their homes within the zone.

The main concern, it said, was to provide enough housing for evacuees before the onset of winter.

Mulroney feels poll pressure

From John Best, Ottawa

Unbelievable as it would have seemed scarcely two years ago, the Conservative Government of Mr Brian Mulroney which swept into office with one of the biggest electoral mandates in Canadian history now faces an uphill battle to prevent it becoming a one-term wonder.

Its task is to convince voters that it deserves better than to be treated as a mere blip on the screen of customary Liberal rule. Mr Mulroney has just carried out a massive Cabinet reshuffle to start the process.

Twenty-seven ministers switched portfolios, were brought into the Cabinet or shuffled out.

Mr Mulroney's most pressing task is to reverse the disastrous decline in Tory fortunes in Quebec, where the party won 58 of 75 House of Commons seats in the federal elections of September 1984 - against the one seat it had held before.

Recent opinion polls have shown the Tories running behind the Liberals nationally. But some polls have also shown them running third in Quebec.

Mr Mulroney, aiming to reverse this trend before the next election, expected in 1988, increased the number of Quebecers in his Cabinet from eight to 10 and appointed four of them to key economic portfolios.

Another political imperative is to turn the delicate issue of free trade with the United States to advantage. In recognition of the crucial importance of this issue to his Government's ultimate survival, Mr Mulroney moved Miss Patricia Carney from the portfolio of energy, mines and resources to the post of Minister for International Trade.

His key move in trying to redress his Government's fading image was to name the affable and effective Minister of Transport, Mr Donald Mazankowski, as Deputy Prime Minister in place of the pugnacious Mr Erik Nielsen, who was dropped from the Cabinet.

Mr Mazankowski will also be Government Leader in the House, a logical place to start the refurbishing process.

The new Cabinet is: Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney; Veterans Affairs, George Hees; External Affairs, Joe Clark; Communications, Flora MacDonald; Transport, John Crobie; Minister of State, Roch LaSalle; Deputy Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and House Leader, Don Mazankowski; Revenue, Elmer McKay; Health, Jake Epp; Agriculture, John Wise; Justice and Attorney-General, Ray Hnatyshyn; Secretary of State, Multiculturalism, David Crombie; President of Treasury Board, Robert de Cotret; Defence, Perrin Beatty; Finance, Michael Wilson; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Harvie Andre; Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport, Otto Jelenc; Fisheries, Tom Siddon; Minister of State for Western Board, Charlie Mayer; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bill McMillan; Environment, Tom McMillan; International Trade, Pat Carney; Minister of State for Transport, Andre Bissonnette; Employment and Immigration, Benoit Bouchard; Regional Industrial Expansion, Canada Post, Michel Cote; Solicitor-General, James Kelleher; Energy, Mines and Resources, Marcel Masse; Minister of State for Privatization, and responsibility for Status of Women, Barbara McDougall; Minister of State for Forestry and Mines, Gerald McInnes; Supply and Services, Monique Vezeau; Public Works and responsibility for Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Stewart McInnes; Science and Technology, Frank Oberle; Senate Leader and Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, Lowell Murray; Associate Minister of Defence, Paul Dick; Labour, Pierre Cadieux; Minister of State for Youth, Jean Charbonneau; Minister of State for Finance, Tom Hockin; Minister of State for External Relations, Monique Landry; Minister of State for Small Business and Tourism, Bernard Valcourt; Minister of State for Immigration, Gerry Weiner.

Defiant Mount Athos monks vow to keep out newcomers

From Mario Modiano Athens

A delegation from the Orthodox ecumenical patriarchate of Constantinople goes to Mount Athos this week to ease some of the inevitable strains caused by the recent revival of monasticism in this all-male theocratic republic established in northern Greece 1,000 years ago.

The monk population of the holy mountain, which dwindled from 10,000 in its heyday to only 1,145 in 1971, now stands at 1,600 due to the influx of more than 700 newcomers in the last 15 years, many of them accomplished scholars and intellectuals attracted to the spiritual promise of asceticism.

However, the old monks of Vatopedi monastery, on the east coast of Athos, are defying orders from the community's rotating executive to man their house with new monks because their number has declined to fewer than 20 and most are aged over 60.

Last week they barricaded themselves inside their fortress-like monastery and vowed to burn it down if, as the executive threatened, any outsiders forced their way in.

What Vatopedi's beleaguered veterans fear is that an influx of younger monks would take control of the monastery's democratic assembly and do as they pleased. Already the new monks have taken over the more decrepit of the 20 monasteries, restored them, and imposed the more rigorous and disciplined form of monastic life known as "cenobitic", under which monks share a frugal and highly regimented communal existence.

Their efforts to persuade other monasteries to adopt what they see as a return to the roots of orthodox monasticism and worship is being resisted by the old monks, who are mainly concentrated in the six monasteries, including Vatopedi, that observe the "idiorthitic" style.

The ecumenical patriarchate, which has maintained since Byzantine times spiritual suzerainty over Mount Athos, was asked by both sides to send an "exarchate", a delegation of three bishops, to mediate in the dispute between Vatopedi and the executive. The monks of Vatopedi want to prevent a takeover by a majority of newcomers who would vote Vatopedi into a cenobitic monastery, since their decision could never be reversed.

Those hostile to the Vatopedi monks make insinuations about the state of morality in that monastery, which they describe as "a nest of vice". The Vatopedi monks firmly reject these allegations which, they say, are designed to intimidate them into submission. They, in turn, suggest that since Vatopedi, which ranks second in hierarchy among the 20 monasteries, is one of the largest and the richest, their rivals are after not only its rich collections of Byzantine relics and treasures, but also its extensive land holdings.

The ruling Greek Socialists have pledged to expropriate all monastic land for distribution to farm co-operatives. But the Athos monks have warned Athens that, if such action is taken, they will close their doors to the outside world.

Akali Dal splits after Sikh temple row

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

The Akali Dal, a party representing Sikhs, formally split on Saturday with the breakaway group claiming to be the real Akali Dal and electing Mr Prakash Singh Badal, the former Chief Minister of Punjab, as president.

The Akali Dal has not been united for some time, especially since the resignations of Mr Badal and Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, the former chief of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which manages Sikh temples, from the executive.

The ruling Akali party has been finding it difficult to fight the militants but now it will do much more difficult for it to do so, especially when Mr Badal has praised Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who initiated Hindu killings in Punjab and who is treated as a martyr after having died during Operation Blue Star in the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

Mr Badal is neither a militant nor a communitist,

but has not spoken against the militants or the communal approach of some Sikh groups. He has preferred to keep silent over the rise in killings in Punjab in the past few days.

Even the resolutions the breakaway group has passed do not condemn the killings of Hindus. One resolution condemned "police atrocities" on Sikh youth, who are reportedly responsible for the killings.

Mr Badal is trying to radicalize Sikh politics. He is against the demand for Khalistan, a Sikh homeland, but is on the same side as the militants for all practical purposes.

The Punjab problem has become more difficult to solve and the credibility which the breakaway Akali group is giving to the militants by not criticizing them may further defeat the Accord between Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, and the late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

Athens in crackdown on Libyans

From Mario Modiano Athens

The number of Libyans in Athens who enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity has been reduced by a third in a discreet operation that Western counter-terrorism experts have welcomed.

Greece was the only member to have refused to implement the European Community's unanimous decision to impose sanctions and restrictions on Libyan missions.

Mr Andreas Papanandreu, the Prime Minister, argued there was no evidence that Libyan diplomats here were involved in terrorism. But although only four Libyans were publicly listed as diplomats, Greek officials freely admitted that more than 50 others were here on diplomatic passes.

They said they enjoyed diplomatic car plates, which they were often seen being switched illegally from car to car. Each was entitled to a hand-gun for self-protection but they were known to have "arsenals of machine-guns" in their offices and homes.

What prompted the exit is still officially unclear. American diplomats here suggested it may be due to Libya's shortage of foreign exchange. Other European sources, however, said the Greek Government was quietly throwing them out to ingratiate itself with the European Community and the Americans.

Jakarta claims treasure

Jakarta (Reuter) - Indonesia says an 18th century sunken ship's treasure, auctioned in Amsterdam for £10 million, was stolen from its territorial waters and it is taking steps to prevent similar piracy.

The Government is trying to find out how a group of Western treasure-hunters left the country with 150,000 pieces of Ching dynasty porcelain and 225 gold bars sold at a Christie's auction from April 28 to May 2.

The treasure was salvaged from a ship which sank near the Malacca Straits in 1752. Mr Michael Hatcher, a Briton who led the treasure expedition, said in Amsterdam that the wreck was in international waters. He said Indonesian authorities had been aware of what he was doing.

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OUR BUSINESS

SPECTRUM

Will they buy the ugly duckling?

Britain badly needs an early warning system, but the Government is faced with the dilemma of choosing Nimrod, which is behind schedule, or raising a furore by buying abroad. George Hill reports

Deep in the unseen recesses of the Ministry of Defence, four civil servants will meet this morning to discover the contents of five sealed envelopes laid on the table before them by the Ministry's contracts branch director.

Solemnly the envelopes will be slit open, and the tender board will start the job of evaluating and comparing the price bids for the job of building Britain's fleet of flying sentinels. The fleet will keep watch against surprise supersonic attack until well into the next century.

They should never have had to meet like this. Almost 10 years ago Britain made its choice of early warning system, and the British-built Nimrod planes should have been in service two years ago. But they will not be ready before 1988 at the earliest, and the RAF will shed no tears if they never arrive.

Unlovely and unloved by the service destined to operate it, Nimrod has already cost Britain nearly twice what it could have bought its American equivalent for in 1979. The overall cost — more than £1 billion — will be about 50

All the planes in the contest are ugly

per cent above target, and the cost of the electronics central to its performance will overshoot by no less than 130 per cent.

Some of those most closely involved in airborne defence are convinced that Nimrod will never meet its performance targets; but they fear that it will be foisted on the RAF out of political expediency.

Last week's decisive change of course by the Government away from the free-spending defence policies of the last seven years reinforces the danger that it may be tempted to go for an inadequate system, to minimize future spending and avoid a row. More fundamentally, the lamentable story calls into question Britain's ability to make sensible decisions at all in the vast field of advanced defence technology.

Meaningless, shortsightedness, national over-confidence and cross-purposes between allies have landed Britain with a plane which fell so far short of customer specifications on its trials in 1983 that they were

abandoned incomplete. Boardroom jealousies, strikes and misunderstandings between customer and supplier combined to handicap a project which was in any case venturing far into the technological unknown.

Today's ground-hugging fighter-bombers are able to spring surprises on defences by coming in under their guard, giving only a few seconds notice of attack. The growing complexity of the threat has meant that warning planes must also be more complex.

Meanwhile "London is full of tourists", as one GEC executive said apprehensively last week. Swimming against the post-Libya current, salesmen for four American rivals have arrived, sensing that Nimrod may be so bad that Britain may seriously be open to rival bids worth billions.

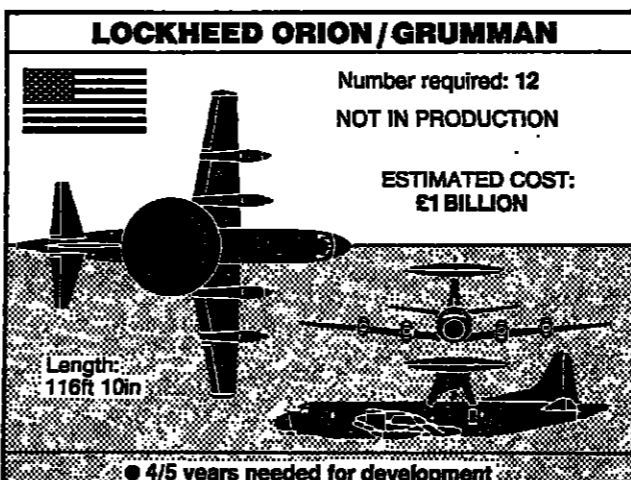
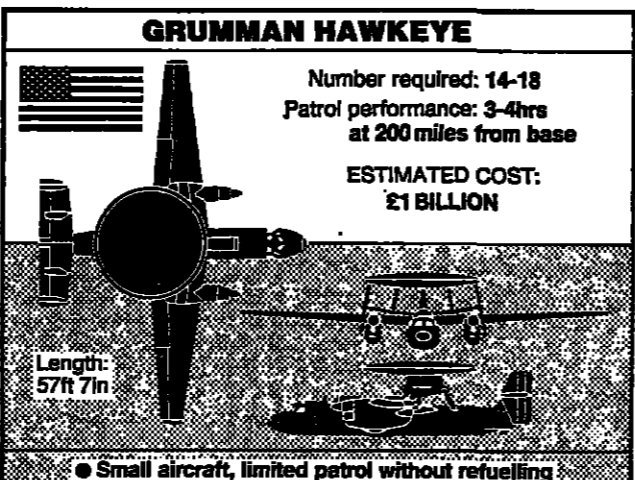
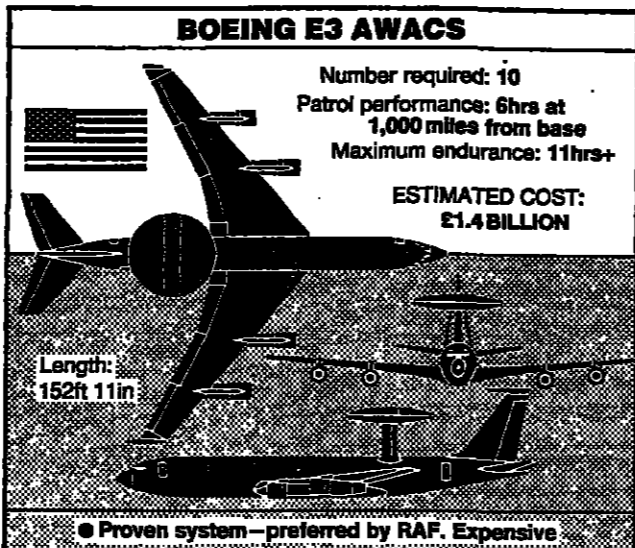
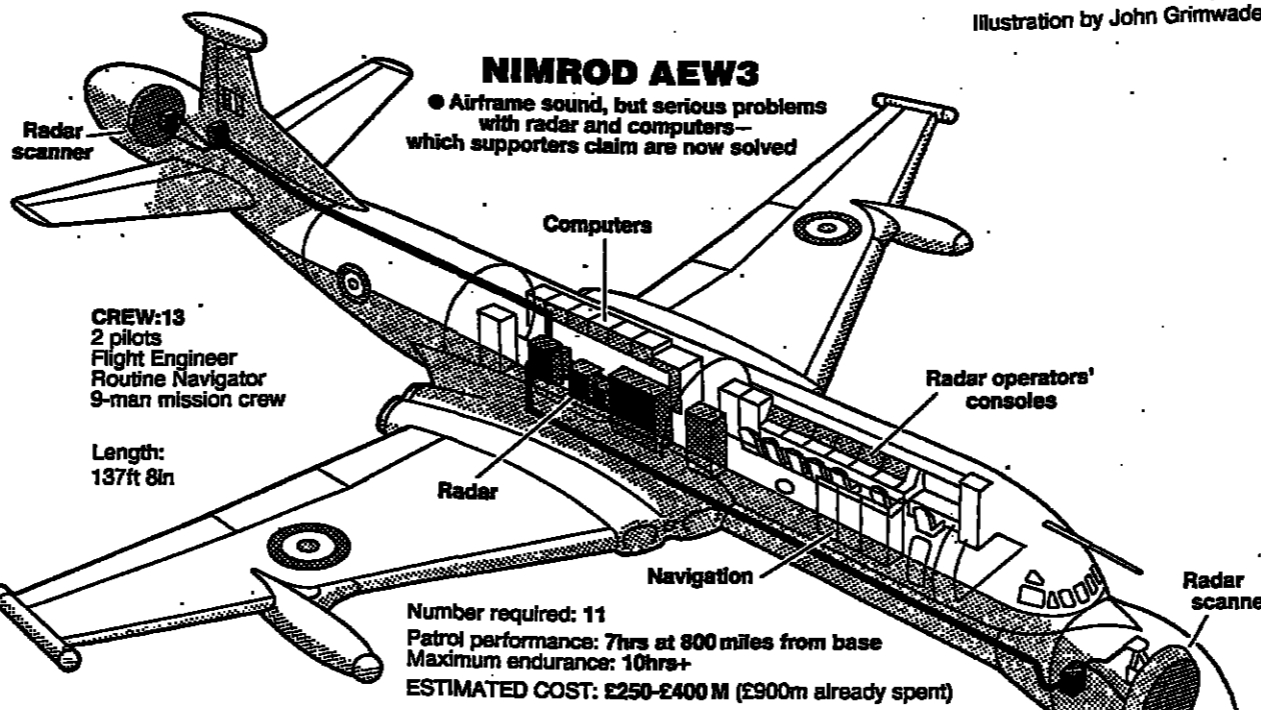
All the planes in the contest are ugly. Adapted for their role from other uses, they are disfigured with clumsy blisters and bulges, or carry rotating turntables on their backs to pick up electronic echoes from hundreds of miles away. Aerodynamically, they are almost windowless because their crews look inward to look outward, gazing at round or video radar-screens and green video displays in their claustrophobic submarine-like interiors.

Nimrod is the ugliest of all, with the graceful lines of a 30-year-old Comet airliner bloated with carbuncles to protect the sensitive antennae which incessantly scan the sky.

Cobbled together from a batch of airframes built as a long-ago Labour government, and a detection system which sees too much for its own good, it is a classic example of British improvisation.

So much information streams into its network that its computer cannot cope, and misinterprets the tracks of cars and even buildings as possible attackers. An early warning system which is liable to identify a vehicle on the M1 as the onset of World War Three may be more of a hindrance than a help.

Its manufacturers claim that the way to solving the fundamental problems is now clear — a more powerful computer and new triangular antennae. But these will not be fully ready to demonstrate in flight until late next year, and the Government has to make its decision this autumn.



Nimrod, with its main rival the Boeing Awacs and three other contenders: the choice of five before the ministry this morning

Since February, when the Government sought to concentrate minds by opening the contest to an international free-for-all, GEC has woken up to the need to put up a fight. The despairing apathy which had begun to settle over the project has lifted, and the company has made a bid which implies readiness to forgo all profits to secure the Nimrod contract.

This is partly a matter of company prestige, but also springs from a perception that there is a glittering export market beginning to emerge. More and more countries are beginning to look for an early warning capacity. With up to 70 possible customers, a market of £2 billion may develop

in the next 10 years. If Nimrod's electronics can be made to work, and lodged in a more up-to-date airframe, they would be well placed to secure much of this.

Nimrod's rivals fall into two categories: Awacs and the rest. Awacs is the assured leader in the field, the sleek product of the American principle of throwing dollars and zest unthinkingly at any problem the USA really wants to solve. It is already in service and fully proven, and has been steadily refined over the years. Nimrod's supporters claim that the British system is potentially more flexible and better at spotting slow-moving and sideways-moving targets — but potential is one thing

and performance another. Awacs has one drawback, but it is a crucial one in tomorrow's market: it is spectacularly expensive to buy and

Cars can be mistaken for attackers

to operate. The other contenders are a motley clutch of small fry and hypothetical hybrids, either inadequate or years away from production. Lord Trefgarne, the minister responsible for defence procurement, will have a difficult job to assess this contest

EARLY WARNINGS

'It's an extremely difficult decision to make and it is a balance about delivery of defence requirements, about meeting a defence imperative, in my view, and insuring, if possible that that is done within Britain or if it is not wholly done in Britain, that the maximum technology is kept here, the maximum number of jobs is sustained here'

MICHAEL HESELTINE
former Defence Minister

'I think that the RAF quite rightly have been very sceptical about our ability to perform. Judging by what they have at the moment, I'm not surprised. But at the same time, I know that the RAF will want to support British industry and will want to try to make the Nimrod work, if they can, and we're confident now that we can make it work'

JAMES PRIOR
chairman of GEC

'Well, I don't particularly want to buy American, but if that proves to be the only way we can get a cost-effective solution to this problem, then maybe we shall have to'

LORD TREFGARNE
Minister for Defence Procurement

which bedevilled the project's history, deeply imbued with the superstition that throwing good money after bad will turn bad into good.

The Westland and British Leyland affairs have called up a streak of chauvinism which will make it extremely difficult to choose a foreign bid. The defence cuts make it less likely that the RAF will ever take control of the fleet of majestic Awacs planes it hankers for. All the short-term political pressures will thrust in Nimrod's favour, almost regardless of merits. The temptation to settle for Nimrod will prove almost irresistible if it can be made even half-serviceable. And even, perhaps, if it cannot.

A trip to the cleaners

It is the stuff of detective stories, a devilish recipe for the perfect crime, a nightmare for any police force. Just ask Bogota's perpetually strained police chiefs, currently reeling under what is being billed here as the "burundanga" crime wave.

Consider: each week at least 20 cases are reported of sane and law-abiding citizens dutifully handing over their wallets, credit cards and car keys to ruthless criminals who, it should be added, are not pointing a gun at them.

Others write out cheques for their entire savings for the criminals to cash. Wealthy elderly women toddle into banks to withdraw their jewellery from safe deposit boxes and then deliver the gems to the crooks waiting outside.

These are perfect, as well as bizarre, crimes, as the victims can later no more describe the thieves than recall what happened during the preceding hours or days.

Burundanga is the local slang term for the depressive alkaloid scopolamine, produced from the fruit of two shrub species grown widely in the Andes. The criminals are converting the alkaloid powder into a colourless, odourless and tasteless serum that has devastating effects once a few drops have been added surreptitiously to a victim's drink.

Pedro, a Bogota office worker, is a typical victim. He was drinking in a bar when he stood up to go to the toilet. "That's the last thing I remember," he says. "The next thing I knew, I found myself lying naked on the floor of my apartment." His flat had also been stripped bare.

Besides the furniture, TV, refrigerator, and his wardrobe of clothes, his car and money had been stolen. He had also lost 36 hours of his life. Detectives have no doubt that when he briefly left his table, scopolamine was introduced to his beer.

Dr Camilo Uribe Gonzalez, a leading Bogota toxicologist who has treated hundreds of victims, says: "They add tranquilizers like phenothiazine, which neutralize the aggressive side-effects of scopolamine and make the victim docile. The victim, in effect, is in a passive state of scopolamine-induced chemical hypnosis and will obey any order he is given."

Although adding the alkaloid to a victim's drink remains the most common method, police report that people have also been incapacitated after eating scopolamine-coated sweets and sandwiches or smoking cigarettes proffered by strangers. But the ultimate irony is that legal experts can find nothing in Colombian law that would make the administering of scopolamine an offence, however criminal the intention.

Geoffrey Matthews

'I've been imprisoned in Nigeria, beaten up in Uganda'

JUST OVER a year ago Colonel Guy Stocker's welfare fund, used to paying out up to £70,000 a year to the desperately needy, was down to its last £8,383. Around the Commonwealth, as many as 30,000 Third World ex-servicemen who had fought for Britain, and their dependents, and who rely on Stocker for bare subsistence, faced the prospect of a life beginning in the gutters of Destitution Row.

Colonel Guy Stocker's fight to help the Commonwealth's forgotten servicemen

Commonwealth Ex-Servicemen League, the little-known charity which comes to the aid of Commonwealth veterans and their widows when all other safety nets have failed. When Stocker took the job in 1979 after retiring from the Army he was told he was inheriting a dying organization.



Last resort: Colonel Stocker, heading a £5 million appeal for veterans and their dependents

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He quickly hired several insurance company actuaries to prove the reverse. Pleas for help are now doubling every year, and they are expected to reach a peak in 1990 which will not decline until 1995.

At the league's triennial conference at Windsor in 1983, delegates were told by the Duke of Edinburgh, their chairman, that they had no alternative but to sink their pride and beg for money. The result was a decision to launch an appeal throughout the Commonwealth to raise £5 million, of which £1.5 million was to come from Britain.

The appeal was launched in April of last year; last week Stocker, with a deal of relief, told *The Times* that he now had £1 million in the bank, and could carry on.

TO RAISE the money, Stocker knocked on the doors of City businesses, twisted the arms of the armed services, and asked the lord lieutenant of every county in the kingdom to organize local appeals. Earlier this month Prince Philip staged a polo match which brought in £30,000. Stocker also wrote to every member of the Mother of Parliaments.

"I have had £25,000 from the House of Lords, and a miserable £2,300 from the House of Commons. The Prime Minister refused to give me anything, on the grounds that Denis Thatcher had sponsored a runner in the London Marathon to the tune of £13."

Stockers' real problem is that the Second World War was so long ago that the governments which now run many Commonwealth countries have forgotten, or do not care to remember. Most of the league's funds used to come from veterans' organizations around the old empire. But funds are drying up; the Third World's perceptions and priorities are changing fast.

"In many countries I am treated with grave suspicion; I arrive to look after the welfare of those who fought for King and country, and I am suspected of fomenting revolt. I have been imprisoned in Nigeria, beaten up in Uganda, and dragged from my bed in Lesotho.

Earlier this year he flew into Lesotho, on a ticket donated by British Caledonian, with £250 in his pocket to distribute among the most desperate cases. He found the British High Commission packed out with veterans, most of them wearing the Eighth Army Star. Many had fought on the beaches of Anzio. They gathered under a tree and sang the National Anthem and "Abide With Me" to him.

He reckons that in most Third World countries a pension of £50 a year from his fund is enough to provide a veteran or his widow with a home and a sufficiency of food. But he does not just send cash; he has sent kits to Uganda containing basic agricultural tools, seed, and four sheets of corrugated iron to make a shelter, and earlier this year he arrived for the coronation of the new king of Swaziland bearing 150 cast-off British Army uniforms, so that veterans there could parade in something other than a loincloth.

Some cases are recent, like that of a Chinese laundryman killed when HMS Sheffield went down in the Falklands; his widow was somehow overlooked by the South Atlantic Fund. Stocker calculates that there are at present 14 million men, widows and dependents in 54 countries around the world who could claim.

The South African government gives pensions to veterans, but a black gets one-fifth of the pension of a white. Over the years, by supplementing donations given by the South African Legion, the local non-governmental veterans' association, Stocker has been able to build his Soweto dependents club and a chapel.

Alan Hamilton

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 995

ACROSS

- Single fact (5)
- Inside info (3,4)
- Amuse (5)
- Overlook (7)
- Stiffness (8)
- Spray (4)
- Seductress (5,6)
- Advantages (4)
- Non-water drink (8)
- Italian children (7)
- Select group (5)
- Dodging (7)
- Story line (5)

DOWN

- Lower tension (6)
- Guide (5)
- Seafaring (8)
- Enduring uncomplainingly (4,9)
- Salary (4)
- In general (7)
- Inform (6)
- Go back (6)
- Localised (7)
- Prohibit (6)
- Growing old (5)
- Small car (4)

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P.R. Spray which is odourless, rapidly lowers the temperature of the skin over the painful area, and so freezes pain out — quickly and effectively.

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A trip to the cleaners

It is the stuff of horror stories, a devil's nightmare for any...

Consider each week at least 20 cases are reported...

Others write out checks for their entire savings...

These are perfect, as the victims can later recall what happened...

Burundians in the civil strife...

deduced from the fact that the shrub species grows...

That's the last time...

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The fight for a mixed life

A new pressure group fears that councils who insist on ethnically matched adoptions may be condemning black children to institutionalized lives. Heather Kirby looks at the campaign

Mary Titmarsh is 32, married, with two children and happy memories of a childhood in the Devonshire countryside...

stockpiled in institutions waiting for a home. "We feel terribly anxious about it. What are these authorities afraid of? My children have grown up perfectly well-adjusted and happy and, dare I say, kids are better off with a white family than with having nobody?"

"It is important not to pretend that the child is white, the same as you"

Today, some local authorities would condemn people of Mary's ethnic background to live in an institution because of their blanket ban on black children going to white families. It is a thought that makes her very angry.

"Most children up for adoption are half something or other and half something else", she says. "How do you match them ethnically?"

This is a difficulty that is troubling a group of parents, social workers and adopted people like Mary who have formed themselves into a pressure group in an attempt to persuade those councils to change their policies. The group's slogan is Children First. It will appeal to most fair-minded people but whether it will cut any ice with those who stubbornly insist on sending a child to a home rather than opt for "next best", as the campaigning families call themselves, remains to be seen.

The group is anxious to emphasize that its members want to see black children matched with black families. It is on the question of what happens to a child when no ethnic match is available that they differ with the councils.

"I would prefer a million times over to have been adopted by a white family than to have been

"Sometimes I feel deeply ashamed of people who make racist remarks and I have to teach my kids that they should feel pity for them, not get angry. As a family we have gained hugely from being of mixed colour. We think much more deeply than we would have done about what is going on in race relations in this country."

"I am just like a black mother. I know my black children are more likely to be picked up by the police than my white children. They have to be tough and learn how to handle that sort of thing."

It is generally agreed that a black child in a white family usually settles down better if there is a black brother or sister. Lesley Morris, a 35-year-old interior designer, and her husband, who is an accountant, agree with that but they and their adopted Asian/Eurasian son are caught in the ideological trap of ethnic matching. "We wanted to adopt coloured black children for idealistic reasons", Lesley says. "There was a need for adopted families and we thought that we could give provide a good home for a child from a different ethnic background."

"We applied to our local authority and everything went well until they changed their policy. At least they were reasonable towards us and referred us to another borough which had no bias against us because we are white. The whole process took ages and in the meantime we had two children of our own. We still want to adopt another black child but it looks now as though that will be impossible."

"Our son is the odd one out on two counts. He is the only adopted child and the only mixed race member of the family. It isn't fair on him but I don't want to sound as if though I am condemning the idea of seeking out adoptive families of mixed race because I'm not."

"Our group feels very strongly that choosing the right families if



Happy: Hilary and David Chambers with their daughter Judith and adopted children Celia, 13, and Zach, 15

they are not racially matched is vital. They have to be aware of the problems and be trained in how to deal with them. Being white parents of a black child involves different issues - like being aware that the child is going to suffer from racism."

"It is important also not to pretend that the child is white, the same as you. It must realize that it is black and be proud of it."

"You have to teach the child about its origins and background. They are part and parcel of its colour and ethnic group. White parents have to be aware of these things and help the child to cope with them."

"It is a naive attitude to think that loving a child and providing a family is all that is needed and that other problems can be ignored."

Tom White, head of social services at Coventry for 15 years and now director of the National Children's Homes, describes the ethnic-match-only philosophy as

"the right motive gone mad". It is not acceptable, he says. "I have 30 years' experience and in most cases placing black children with white families works extremely well. The question is: what sort of effort are these authorities making to find ethnic minority foster homes? It is just not enough to advertise in the normal places."

In a perfect world there would be queues of mixed race families who

"I am being made to feel that I am doing something wrong"

would make suitable foster parents but in the real world couples like the McDonalds are sadly disillusioned. They have two adopted children, both from Egypt.

"The mothers were both Muslims and unmarried and they managed to come to this country to have their babies", Jane McDonald says. She has been married to her business manager husband for 11 years but they have been unable to have children of their own.

"We are upset about what is going on. With all this colour controversy I am beginning to wonder if I have done the right thing and whether we will be able to cope in the future. Other people adopted black children years ago and happily brought them up thinking they were doing good but now I'm being made to feel I am doing something wrong."

Sacrificing children to an institutionalized life for the sake of an ideological creed sounds too cruel to be credible but the Children First campaigners say that this is what is happening.

Children First is at 662 High Road, London N12

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Comrades in the struggle

I have learnt a handy new verb during the weekend: "To woman", as in "If you need further information we shall be womanning a desk outside the Bistro on the 3rd floor", which is what it said on a poster for Women Alive, a summer event for women sponsored by the magazine Marxism Today, where I spent a jolly Saturday with some 2,000 others.



PENNY PERRICK

Although Women Alive was put together by a group of Communist Party women, the sessions were addressed by Teresa Gorman, a Conservative councillor, Emma Nicholson, the Conservative Party vice-chairman, Sue Slipman, from the SDP, and journalists from Cosmopolitan and Good Housekeeping.

In the Women Alive brochure, an advertisement for 16-day study tours of Nicaragua settled in a heartwarming way beside one for the Dorothy Genn Women's Financial Service. At the sessions middle-aged women in Jaeger and hairdos mixed with younger women with Eton crops and drawstring trousers.

Not everybody approved of the event. On the steps of the South Bank Polytechnic where it was held, grim-faced women were handing out leaflets. These protesters were not from organizations such as The Campaign for the Feminine Woman, who might have been expected to bank at some of the debates going on inside about a feminist approach to science and whether there could be "a feminist justification of violent, aggressive, warring behaviour".

No, the women on the steps were from the London Radical Feminist Study Group and their complaint was that the summer event was much too cissy. "Nowhere over the course of the weekend will you hear any mention of male power over women per se (thundered the study group's leaflet) - the central fact that men as men oppress, subordinate, harass, humiliate, rape and kill women and girls all the time, on all levels; that this behaviour is almost universally socially sanctioned as the 'natural' power relation 'between' men and women."

Well, everything in its time and place is what I say to that. It would have been cheerful in the extreme if the Women Alive event had dwelt upon men as baddies since the crèches provided were hardly womanised at all; they were almost universally manned.

While women were being shown how to make banners and given advice on housing, social security and careers, the men in their lives were hovering around the miniature trampoline to catch an over-bouncy two-year-old.

All this gentle manning was reassuring in view of what was being imparted at the various sessions which, although they had titles such as Making Waves, Locking Us Away and Struggles of

Our Own, might have been lumped together under the heading The Same Old Story, so depressingly familiar were their themes.

The one I attended in the morning was about women in socialist countries and by the end of it I felt that, if you were a woman, it didn't much matter whether you lived in Gloucestershire or the Gulag; your life was going to be full of the same frustrations and you were going to spend it getting very, very tired.

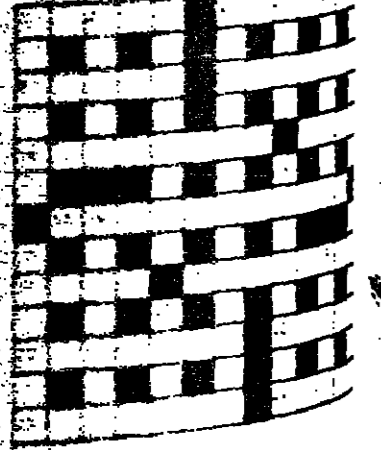
We were told that in the Soviet Union men working in industry spend, on average, 11.4 per cent of their day off on domestic matters, while women in the same field spend 26.2 per cent; and that in the German Democratic Republic, women are widely represented on the lower rungs of every profession, but you would have to get up very early in the morning to find them right at the top.

Passing acts for the protection of mother and child, which is what the GDR did in 1950, seems to make no difference. You can give it a shot of whatever you've got - positive discrimination, generous maternity leave, equal pay - but there seems to be some kind of worldwide natural law which states that if a child is ill it's the mother who takes time off work to look after it, and to hell with her career.

I suppose the good thing about women having a lousy time all over the globe is that, aside from the London Radical Feminist Study Group, women from all political persuasions feel that they have most things in common. I came away longing to meet someone who asked me what I did for a living so that I could practise saying: "I woman a weekly newspaper columnist."

I do not see a bright future for the "ultra-personal" newspaper in which a computer, equipped with a profile of the user's interests, scans wire services and other news resources and presents only what the user wants to read. Or rather, what the user says he wants to read, which is something else entirely. Who is going to admit to liking the cartoons and the cricket results? Just about nobody.

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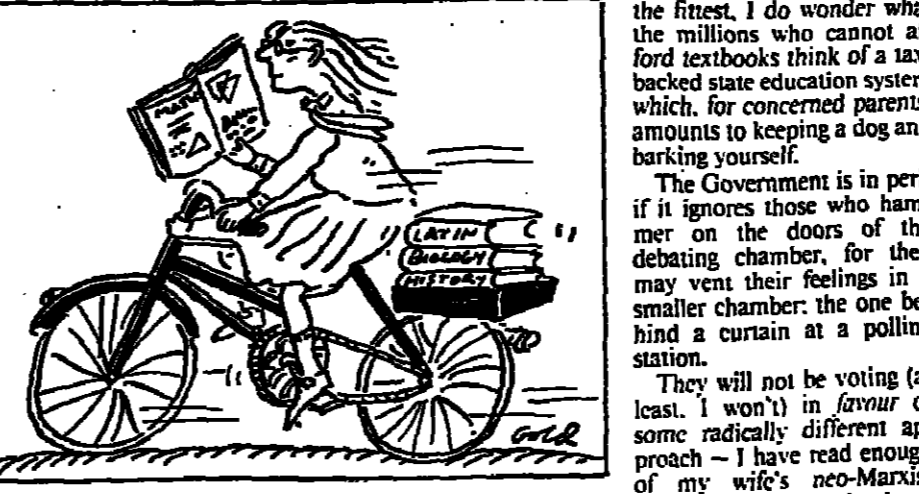


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Pumping the parents

Is there a "great education debate" going on in Britain? Many politicians say there is: so does a substantial body of political punditry. Opinion polls, some of which identify education as the "number one election issue", seem to confirm it, though perhaps their respondents are merely picking up the expressed views of the pundits.



such as it is, between myself and my children's school is a dialogue of the distanced, notwithstanding my wife's place on the PTA and my own friendly relations with at least one of the teachers. The teachers' dispute merely exacerbated the situation: the phrase PTA, it seems to me, has become a grandiose way of describing a fund-raising body: School Aid.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Unwillingly to college

Much ado about something in Shropshire country, where the school that taught the Bard will become a sixth-form college if the Labour and Alliance coalition running Warwickshire County Council has its way. The plans for comprehensive education have produced a chorus of disapproval from governors of the King Edward VI voluntary aided grammar school in Stratford-upon-Avon, who insist that the seat of learning should remain as they like it. "It is a very special school and part of the national heritage," says Dr Levi Fox, chairman of the school's governors and director of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. "This plan would mean the end of the school as we know it". Although no records survive to prove Shakespeare's attendance at King Edward's, scholars have long accepted it as his alma mater. The 600-year-old foundation is no stranger to battles with the local authority: in 1979 it saw off a similar comprehensive plan. I gather that if lobbying fails this time, the governors' last throw could be to go independent.

Kopping it

Sport is often the casualty of politics, but on Saturday the boot was on the other foot when Derek Hatton, beleaguered deputy leader of Liverpool City Council, broke his ankle while playing football. He had just scored a goal which he describes, without apparent irony as "cracking" for a team of councillors in a match at the city's Penny Lane. The tackle two minutes later which fractured the ankle in two places could keep the Militant striker away from a series of non-sporting fixtures - starting with a political rally in Liverpool and the High Court appeal against an action to expel him from office. Crunch encounters all.

Literally

Gamma minus for the new Oxford Mini Dictionary of Spelling, on which I had been hoping to depend for my own accuracy. The volume contains this curious slip: "For illiterate, read illiterate". In newspapers we refer to such errors as literals.

A bilingual dauber has added a note to an Air France poster showing a dreamy view of Nice. It reads: "Come see, come sigh".

Ruling the wires

Until recently, because of Italy's hopelessly overloaded telecom system, I used to get nothing but the engaged signal when phoning the British embassy in Rome. No longer. Frustrated callers are now mollified by the strains of "Land of Hope and Glory".



For that you'll want something sturdy that will last

Chukka-out?

I went down to the Royal Berkshire County Polo Club the other day to sample an occasion billed, with horsey hyperbole, as "the greatest sporting event in English polo history." It was in fact no more than a clash between two admittedly distinguished teams, the Boehm, and the Van Cleef and Arpels. While there I bumped into a number of polo-mad Argentines, understandably high on the attainments of another sporting ensemble, Maradona United. What tickled me most about the do was that the club is now styling itself the "Annabels" of English polo, a reference to the Sloaneys London nightclub so relentlessly attended by these equine gameplayers. Various Argies present found this appellation uncomfortably close to "Animales", the tag which followed our unloved soccer fans to Latin America for the World Cup. I can see their point.

Life and soul

On the quiet, some of our modern clergy are leading lives which make my own seem ascetic by comparison. This much I deduce from a notice at St Bride's Church in Fleet Street. It reads: "On November 13 we shall sing Grace as usual at the Savoy for the British Woodpulp dinner... There will be no cabaret this year." I tracked down the author of the notice, Canon John Oates, a personable priest with a remarkable facial resemblance to Derek Nimmo. He confessed all to me: namely, that he is chaplain not only to the British Wood Pulp Association but also to the Institute of Public Relations, the Newspaper Press Fund, the Institute of Agricultural Journalists, the Press Club and many other organizations. I am thinking of signing on at Lambeth Palace.

PHS

While the investment world booms, its pursuers overwhelmingly preoccupied by the bare statistics of profit, an increasing number of people are troubled. Nowhere is there more anguish about segregation of economic from moral concerns, and of market means from social ends, than within the Church. And nothing illustrates its dilemma more sharply than the question of the Church's investment policy towards South Africa.

Andrew Phillips considers the ethics of Church investment in South Africa

Led astray by the Book of Profits

In the world's go-go money centres, the race is thought to be won by those who travel lightest. Ethical baggage is looked upon as an encumbrance, giving rise to delay and indecision and hence loss of profit and customers. Corruption, commercial ruthlessness, blind corporatism and sheer greed (an archaic word if ever there was one) are manifestly on the increase. The prevailing ethos may be typified by the remark "It's up to the shareholders what they do with their profit; our job is simply to maximize it." But is it? That is the underlying question which the Church of England Synod will be debating today when it discusses the Church Commissioners' South African investment policy. Many clergy are perplexed and dismayed by the lack of overlap between the injunctions of the New Testament on the one hand and those of the market place on the other. They see and read enough to appreciate that a growing minority in the markets do not even render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. And if they consider the jilties of the field at all, it is to wonder what they would fetch in a garden centre.

And so obsessed by market winners can avoid being more than an engine of crude materialism. Some taking part in the Synod will reflect on times past when, for example, canon law forbade all interest as usurious and parasitical. Today, if the Church Commissioners are right, the opposite prevails. They are obliged to make financial return the major factor in their investment decisions. In their annual report published last week they explain that they cannot interfere with this priority because of their "statutory responsibilities to (our) beneficiaries" as "underlined by a recent legal ruling on the responsibilities of those who manage charitable funds." That ruling was the 1984 verdict in *Cowan v Scargill*, when the judge, Sir Robert Megarry, ruled that Arthur Scargill had wrongly tried to shackle the freedom of investment of the trustees of the miners' pension scheme. The judge came to the unsurprising conclusion that if I entrust my money to trustees to hold for my pension benefit, they cannot give rein to their personal moral views in determining their investment policy so as to lose me money. But one does not need to be a jurist to see that trustees of funds provided for public charitable purposes are in a very different position. Anything and everything they do must advance those purposes. Nothing they decide can conflict with the same. So, for example, even if the shares of tobacco companies showed the best return, the trustees of a charity devoted to the eradication of smoking-induced cancer would be acting, improperly and in breach of their trust by investing in tobacco shares, regardless of profit forgone. As for the statutory constraints on the Church Commissioners, section 67 of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act 1840 directs that the funds held within its ambit be devoted to "the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required." There is no talk there of the sanctity of price/earnings ratios. Indeed, the section specifically requires the Commissioners to give "due consideration to the

wants and circumstances" of the parishes from which their rental income derives. All this is not to imply that the Church Commissioners are anything but good, caring people trying to do their best. They have, after all, applied some limited ethical yardsticks vis-a-vis their South African involvement. But the established church should be giving a clear ethical lead. One is sorely needed, and not only by Christians. Instead, some think it has got into a moral and legal muddle. To find, for example that the Commissioners' second biggest UK shareholding is in Shell, the principal external oil supplier to South Africa, takes a lot of justifying.

Several church groups have stopped trying, the latest being the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has just implemented the "investment policy" adopted by the British Council of Churches at its last assembly. In the US, the movement for ethical investment is fast gaining ground and last year nearly 1,000 shareholder resolutions were put at company general meetings concerning non-financial matters. In this country there is one such professional group - Ethical Investment Research and Information Service (EIRIS) - which is being increasingly resorted to. Friends Provident are using it for their own bold initiative in commercially ethical investment, the Stewardship Unit Trust. The Church of England is already squaring up to some hard problems. None will be harder than to review its approach to its own wealth. But nothing could in the long run be more important to its ministry.

Christopher Duggan explains the Mafia's stranglehold on Sicily

The grassroots Godfathers

The trial in Palermo of 474 alleged members of the Mafia - or Cosa Nostra as it is now properly called - has been described as a turning point in Sicilian history. If the Mafia was simply a criminal organization that might be true. But it presents a much more complex problem, a fusion of myth and reality, of political calculation and social and economic issues. The history of the Mafia - or rather the idea behind it - suggests that its suppression is near impossible. Although the origin of the words "Mafia" and "Mafioso" are open to debate, in Palermo dialect they originally denoted qualities of beauty, self-confidence, and strength. Criminal connotations developed only after the unification of Italy in 1860, when there was great opposition in Sicily to the northerners who came to administer the new regime. Drastic measures were needed, said one prefect of Palermo, but political trials would be embarrassing. How would it look to the outside world if this new liberal state was seen to be crushing the voice of protest? Better to accuse the trouble-makers of involvement in a criminal conspiracy.



testimony is his description of Mafia structure and rituals. There are "commissions" regulating the affairs of each province, a "super commission" or "cupola" that deals with important collective issues, sections, commanders, and rank and file "soldiers". There is also an initiation ceremony. The novice smears blood on a paper saint, burns it between his fingers, and swears to observe the rules of the society. "Men of honour" are subsequently introduced to one another with the words "This man is the same thing". Such a large and well-defined structure has never been described before; and there is every reason to believe that it is an essentially urban and post-war phenomenon. The initiation ceremony, by contrast, has a long history, at least in popular literature. But it was generally ascribed by 19th century writers to the Neapolitan Camorra rather than the Mafia. Buscetta's picture is not entirely consistent. It is not certain, for example, what the Mafia actually exists for. "Business activities", he says, are not run collectively - in true Sicilian fashion it is each man for himself when it comes to making money. How far it controls heroin trafficking is therefore open to question. What does emerge clearly is the pride and self-satisfaction of "men of honour". They see themselves as benefactors, providing work, order, and justice in Sicily. Buscetta has posed throughout as a man of high ideals who became disgusted with the standards of the Mafia in recent years, which is one reason why he is "singing". Leonardo Vitale, who "sang" back in 1973, said he became involved with the Mafia because it was an organization that kept order and protected the weak. He put it in the same bracket as the freemasons, the Beati Paoli (an 18th century secret society immortalized in a popular romantic novel at the beginning of the century), and even Mazzini's patriotic movement, "Young Italy". All this merely adds a veneer to the unpalatable. The truth is that "men of honour" make enormous sums at the expense of others. But they believe the myths about themselves, and so do many others. In the slums of Palermo or Catania, where Cosa Nostra flourishes, such fantasies are a source of hope. The prospect of wealth and power is tantalizing; and there are many who can justify the recourse to crime by claiming that the true Mafia is the state.

When the state tried to deal with social and political protest - the Palermo rising of 1866, the Sicilian socialism of the 1870s and the peasant land occupations after the Great War - by making out that it was criminally inspired. The hidden hand of the Mafia was a convenient and simple explanation for turmoil but it did not make for satisfactory solutions. In part the government was simply trying to hide the fact that many Sicilians found Italian rule oppressive, indeed illegitimate. When they refused to co-operate with the police the official explanation was that they were being terrorised into silence, and the authorities responded by sending in even more police. When people were in trouble - a theft, a dispute over land - they turned not to the law but to the local Mafioso. He had authority, and often enjoyed almost patriarchal status in a community. His power certainly rested on the ultimate resort to violence; but he was felt to represent ordinary people in a way that public officials did not. The state was the enemy within. Those who collaborated with it too closely could expect punishment, sometimes death. In general, the police knew that no great criminal organization existed, but they needed results. During Mussolini's great drive

against the Mafia in the 1920s, many of those arrested and charged with criminal association were simply men of authority and courage. Accusations of Mafia involvement have long been used by politicians to oust incumbent administrations. In the early 1920s, when the fascists were battling for power, many socialist and liberal town councils were dissolved on these grounds. Police operations in Sicily often ended by reinforcing the respect for the state that they sought to overcome, and for many people the Mafioso remained more reliable than "the law". There was also the fact that Mafiosi were rich and could provide jobs, loans, and even social benefits; the state, it was felt, only sent in the police. During a recent demonstration in Palermo, sacked workers called for the Mafia. A job financed by

heroin was, in their view, better than no job at all. Because Sicily has long been poor, status is keenly felt and the struggle not only to survive but to succeed is intense. This is one reason for the Mafia's popular appeal. The revelations of Tommaso Buscetta - the basis of the state case against the 474 - are certainly remarkable for their detail; but this is not the first time that the "conspiracy of silence" has been broken. Confessing to the police as a means of destroying one's opponents has long been a feature of Sicilian society, as is the case with Buscetta. His main concern, it seems, is to get his enemies convicted. He has not repented of his Mafia ways. There are undoubtedly gaps in his evidence but most of what he says rings true. One of the more remarkable aspects of his tes-

Where new broom Najib can only fail

Strange things are happening in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Since taking over from Babrak Karmal as party general secretary on May 4, General Najib has launched a public relations offensive more in keeping with an American election campaign. Afghans can have seen nothing like it before. In the first two months of his reign, Najib has taken bouquets of flowers to injured soldiers and paid countless visits to schools, newspaper offices and barracks. He has addressed gatherings of nomads in the eastern provinces, elders from the Hindu and Sikh communities and groups of no doubt startled Muslims in various parts of the country. The new broom is out with a vengeance. Not can Najib be said to be high on rhetoric and low on action, a criticism frequently levelled at Karmal from Moscow before his downfall. A general amnesty for repentant draft dodgers and army deserters was announced three weeks ago as part of Najib's wider scheme to bolster membership of the armed forces. His greatest priority, Force is being allied to persuasion with reports of 15-year-olds being caught in the conscription net. Military press-gangs wander the streets compelling reluctant Afghans to take the Najib shilling. Najib is unambiguously out to

seduce the sceptics. The government is to pay half the fare of those making the pilgrimage to Mecca. If a recent statute is faithfully implemented, all government offices and army barracks will be required to erect mosques for the convenience of employees and soldiers. The fever of reform will be extended to Uzbeks and Turkomans, tribal groups traditionally envious of the Pushtun majority, who will be invited to attend special schools designed to eliminate illiteracy. This flurry of activity is impressive by anyone's standards, but what does it all mean? Najib is clearly attempting to undo the damage inflicted initially in 1978-79 when over-zealous party officials flitted by helicopter around the country preaching Marxist rhetoric and insisting on radical land reforms. Many Afghans have not forgiven, and are unlikely to forget, the replacement of the Afghan flag by another bearing a hammer and sickle in the early weeks of the revolution. That, and other examples of ideological insensitivity, unleashed the latest in a series of

million, mainly in certain sections of the armed forces and in the country's four or five major cities. There was never a rural base to speak of. As a result, the legitimacy of Najib's power - like that of his predecessors - is open to question. The party's policies, no matter how seductive or progressive, will inevitably be tainted with the manoeuvrings of its northern neighbour and benefactor. A talk recently broadcast on Karachi radio put the point precisely: "The Afghans pay little heed to those who are out to play the role of puppets. Puppets all over the world suffer from a great handicap: they do not move on their own. It is the hidden hand of the puppeteer that moves them and if the audience, that is the people, are not pleased with the puppeteer, they would not applaud the antics of the puppet." Najib has begun in a manner which suggests he may be less of a puppet than Karmal. He certainly means business. Guerrilla leaders and other sceptics, however, are unlikely to be coaxed into submission by the piecemeal reforms of this new man of action. They, like the West, are still awaiting the grand gesture that could herald a new start for Afghanistan - the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Anne Sofer Engineering a con trick

"Working Together", the Alliance slogan at the last election, is so good that the other political parties have been borrowing it. Last week the government published a white paper entitled "Working Together - Education and Training". It got headlines which must have pleased Kenneth Baker and Lord Young. "£900 million pledged to technical education" was the theme. "Vocational experiment to be extended to all schools". Clearly presentation is improving; no more cuts; here was a generous dollop of money for education. Closer scrutiny reveals the sleight of hand. The £900 million is to be allocated over ten years. The additional finances amount to £150 per pupil compared with £600 per pupil invested in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) so far. In any case it is not new money. "These amounts," says the document, "will be found from within the MSC's planned provision for young people" - in other words from the sum already committed to the Youth Training Scheme. A cynic might conclude that the government keeps education and training in two separate departments so that it can give shifting sums from one to the other. If the Tories really want technical and vocational education to succeed they need three things: status for the subjects, qualified teachers and properly equipped schools and colleges.

ment of Education and Science is issuing a paper on this issue this week and it is widely expected that differential payments will be put firmly on the agenda. Whether this succeeds or not, it is essentially a short-term measure. The real problem is that there are far too few people qualified in these subjects in society as a whole. While we continue with our absurdly over-specialized A level examinations, this is likely to remain the case. What other advanced industrial nation allows more than half of its most academically able pupils to abandon the study of maths and science two years or more before they finish their secondary education? In West Germany, France, the US and Japan it would be unthinkable; indeed, in the US and Japan the majority continue with these studies through the early years of university. But the urgently needed reform of A levels has not happened. Instead the miserably weak alternative of A/S levels - optional extras which admission tutors at universities may or may not take notice of - are being introduced. Meanwhile not only are young people showing some indication of swinging back to the arts, subjects again, but the proportion staying at school to do any A levels at all is actually falling as well. The DES is to do some research to establish why some youngsters who would previously have stayed in full-time education are opting instead for YTS. With the £28-a-week YTS bribe to leave school it is not really such a puzzle. And finally, status. It is fashionable to bewail the fact the our engineers and technicians do not have the social standing that they have in Germany, that our ablest youngsters are shyng away from technology. We write our hands over the survival of an outdated aristocratic world view which sees the minority as thinkers and rulers, and the majority as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Yet the white paper merely confirms this division and reinforces it. There are still to be on the one hand the high flyers, destined for higher education, working for qualifications set and marked by the university examination boards and under the general supervision of the Education Secretary; and on the other the practical people, working for vocational qualifications, now to be integrated by a new quango working to the Employment Secretary. How this separation will improve the status of technical education is unclear. The conclusion of the white paper is upbeat: "If all those concerned in education and training worked together, we shall begin to earn the dividends which investment in learning will bring." But, read slowly, that sentence begs a lot of questions. The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

A.N. Author

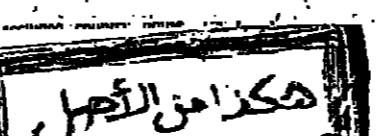
Verandah candour

So there I was the other weekend at A.S. Author's country retreat; me and the great man and a handful of other writers so famous that I would only wound you with envy if I listed them. In the past certain of my readers have taken V.S. to be some fictive incarnation of his initials - either Pritchett or Naipaul. But that is wrong; he exists in his own right; and the two letters stand for Very Successful, just as mine stand for, well, an. V.S. is a charming, well-lived-in sort of chap, hitting 50 and accelerating. His paunch - reminding me of a man with a bass drum in a marching band - has cost him a fortune in Bollinger over the decades, all financed by the immense success of his first novel, *True Brit*, with which, as they say in the trade, he cracked America. So there he was on his verandah, deep in the severely taxed canvas of his deck-chair while his tiny French wife went round with the champagne. The English countryside beyond was really doing its stuff for us; lettuce-green hillocks beneath a pelmet of azure, the waft of new-mown aromas, the quiet fecundity of the kitchen garden, trowels stippling the rills, farm lads being exploited in some milking parlour in the middle distance, and jet fighters drifting like benign jets above.

decibellage to the little company: "Troop Britt!" "Vee adaptations a disclaimer!" "A Phantoms crash-landing on a Sunday school could not have induced more alarm." A kind of silence - the silence of multiple death - ensued, but not for long, for down crashed Adcaster's next salvo: "Should never have allowed owwww it!" And then he switched down a gear to boom: "Your books are all fantasy, Vee-Ess. Do not therefore set them at the mercy of a factual medium." You see, Adcaster and Author had been at Cambridge together, the one a Greats man, the other a lapsing Leavite, and the rivalry, at least on Adcaster's part, has never abated. There are two wholly irreconcilable visions of the world. What clearly irked the impossibly vain Adcaster on the verandah that day was the fact that Author, having bested him in terms of intellectual acclain, was now threatening to outplay him (Adcaster) on his own pitch - the tele; a pitch which in his eyes is the proper repository for the chatter of politics and the public world in motion. It was too much to bear. I will not soon forget what happened next. To put it at its briefest, V.S., very quietly, very suddenly, and of course very politely, went nuclear on his assistant. "And how is your novel coming along these days, Bro? You know, the one you started when we were at Trinity, Ham?" It was the tone of solicitude on the tip of the epée which made this such a devastating thrust. But V.S. had not finished: "All about an undergraduate losing his virginity as I recall. Sounded quite promising. If you'd like any of us here to read it for you, I'm sure..." And for the first time in his loquacious life Adcaster knew how it felt to be afflicted with a stammer. His face had gone the colour of Steak Tartare and I swear that for the rest of the weekend he was virtually silent. It was one of life's rare and beautiful moments of symphonic unity, when fact and fiction gallop along together towards a dead heat. I caught a glimpse of him in the mist of the following morning, moping alone among the narrow beds, and, you know, I actually felt a pang of pity for him. But then I saw him again last night being horrid on Adcaster's *Houli*, and the feeling had not lasted.

Mark Dowd

Adcaster is so used to silencing his interviewees through addition to the sound of his own voice that he simply cannot expunge that mode in the interests of social nicety. He champed up and down on the old boards of the verandah, a dray-horse in dressage, before delivering his clearly rehearsed





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MORE HASTE - LESS SPEED

Saturday's refusal by the General Synod to allow the Church of England to licence women priests ordained abroad will no doubt upset Anglican churches in Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. But they have no right to complain if the Anglican mother church is not yet ready to recognise their female ministers. They went at the issue of women's ordination at their own hectic speed, and they must grant the Church of England the right to prefer a more leisurely and measured pace.

mistaken to regard Saturday's vote as a final word. It may even count itself fortunate that it now has to return to the fundamental issues, and to a logical sequence in tackling them, if it is to find a way forward. The church will note that the opponents continue to possess sufficient strength to exercise a synodical veto, as they have done for the last ten years. If they cannot be outvoted, they will have to be persuaded; and that means more theological argument. Different bits of the Church of England must stop trying to manipulate, threaten, or outmanoeuvre the rest, and start listening.

If the defeated measure smacked of manipulation, the report on legislative proposals smacks of moral blackmail. In Tuesday's debate on these proposals, the synod should cast an unsentimental and sceptical eye at talk of splits and schisms, parallel episcopal jurisdictions, continuing churches, and similar mischievous devices. The synod is not mandated to preside over the Church of England's dismemberment. Nor is it fitting that support for the ordination of women should be inched towards the necessary two-thirds synodical majority by ingenious means designed to relieve the guilt of the majority towards the minority. The church likes to avoid painful choices, but softness can go too far. If a two-thirds majority is convinced of the case for women priests, and desires to act accordingly, the minority will have to learn to live with it or resign. They should not expect the Church of England to provide them as they depart.

A MARSHALL PLAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The peacemaker's role is really blessed as Sir Geoffrey Howe is discovering to his cost. Before his mission to South Africa had got off the ground, his ministrations have been rebuffed by the fugitive leaders of black opinion and, it would seem, if only temporarily, by President Botha himself. Sir Geoffrey, who is believed initially to have entertained serious doubts about his brief, must be overcome by a sense of futility, while President Botha's reportedly graceless response has played right into the hands of the sanctions lobby.

that one more short, sharp shove will persuade Mr Botha to hand over the keys to the South African castle, fail to draw, Bishop Tutu is not going to receive Sir Geoffrey Howe, which is his right. He is also within his rights when he calls on Mrs Thatcher to "destroy apartheid." But he is wrong when he prescribes sanctions as the means to do it.

In her search for more appropriate measures, Mrs Thatcher has mentioned Britain's financial support for the EEC programme of assistance to victims of apartheid, which has been mainly used for the education and training of black South Africans. The programme is wise, but the amount involved - £37 million - is derisory if this approach to the problem is to be tackled with the same conviction and moral fervour currently enjoyed by the sanctions lobby. The moral base for positive as opposed to punitive sanctions, for continuing and strenuous engagement rather than disengagement, rests firmly on historical fact. Apartheid began to crumble when economic growth in South Africa raised its costs and reduced its benefits to the white oligarchy. Growth became the engine of political change, bringing businessmen out in opposition to government. One by one, from job discrimination to the pass laws, the struts of apartheid have cracked under the pressure.

Facing the facts of life in class

From the National Hon. Secretary of Family & Youth Concern Sir, Rosalind Stott, as a former acting head, and deputy head, of two progressive inner London comprehensive schools, expresses "personal outrage" at the clause in the Education Bill which would ensure that sex education encourages pupils to have due regard for moral considerations and the value of family life ("Sex education that faces facts", July 2).

As for the Tory Party elevating the "family" into "some kind of ideal state", this should surely not be criticised in a far from ideal world when what we and hopefully our teachers, are all striving for is the very best for our children. Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH CRABB, Riscombe House, Exford, Minehead, Somerset. July 3.

Dismay at radio counter-stroke

From Mr and Mrs Robert Spencer Sir, If a parent institutes a competition promising a certain privilege to the prize-winners, waits six months longer than originally stated before announcing the result, and then, owing to the misgivings of various aunts about the possible abuse of the privilege, declares the competition and the privilege to be cancelled for the foreseeable future, he is a bad parent. Such betrayal of trust would reap a justly deserved reward of antagonism and disaffection.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 7 1938 Since 1931 Japan had pursued a policy of aggression towards China culminating in its occupation of Manchuria. Open warfare broke out with a clash between Japanese and Chinese troops on July 7 1937 near Peking. From that day until Japan's defeat at the end of World War II, China contained three factions - Nationalists, Communists and the Japanese; each of these was in conflict with the other two; from 1945 the civil war continued.

JAPAN'S YEAR OF WAR

THIRD OF CHINA OVERRUN From Our Own Correspondent SHANGHAI, JULY 6 After a year's fighting the Japanese armed forces nominally occupy one-third of China - 300,000 square miles with an estimated population of 130,000,000 - but large tracts of this vast area are in the hands of guerrillas. Japanese official figures give the number of troops killed up to June 15 as 510,109 Chinese and 36,529 Japanese. Foreign estimates put the total casualties at 1,000,000 Chinese and 300,000 Japanese. Civilian casualties will never be estimated, but the number of refugees runs into 1,000,000 and nobody can predict the final toll of war, famine, flood, and disease in this tragic country.

NOON SILENCE

The leaders of both sides to-day issued statements in connection with the anniversary tomorrow of the outbreak of hostilities on July 7 last year. The Chinese Government have decreed that July 7 be observed as a national memorial day in future with a three-minute silence at noon. General Chiang Kai-shek reaffirms China's resolve to continue the struggle and appeals to the people of Japan to restrain "the madness of their militarists" which is "destroying both nations and ruining friendly countries" for whose help the Chinese people are grateful, that "peace is indivisible and isolation intractable."

WATCH ON TERRORISTS

Owing to fear of terrorist outrages special precautions were instituted to-night to preserve order in Shanghai. More than 5,000 police, 450 men of The Seaforth Highlanders, and 600 volunteers in the International Settlement, and 4,000 police in the French Concession as well as U.S. marines are now either on duty or ready for emergency calls. A rigorous search of motor-cars, pedestrians, and buildings has begun.

Setting to rights

From the Rev. D. G. Richards Sir, I am surprised that Miss Cauchi (July 3) should use a cloth for the dinner table (unless she is setting it for children or animals, who alone eat dinner in the middle of the day). For a dinner party, according to Nancy Mitford, the table should not be covered, so that its sheen may reflect the jewels of the ladies and the starched shirt-fronts of the gentlemen. Yours faithfully, DEREK RICHARDS, The Rectory, Llandudno, Gwynedd.

From Mr R. T. Rivington

Sir, The spoon and fork laid crossways for family or friends is for pudding rather than dessert. In a large formal meal with strangers, cutlery and plate is laid for each course in turn, to be taken up by the diner from the outside, leaving him with no doubt about what they are to be used for. Yours faithfully, R. T. RIVINGTON, 5 Carlton Road, Oxford.

In other words

From Mr John Rashley Sir, Recently I was prescribed an inhaler upon which was printed the dosage measured in "actuators". Mercifully, my GP told me to have "a couple of puffs" at a time. Yours faithfully, JOHN RASHLEY, 10 Windsor Square, Exmouth, Devon.

Theatre controversy

From the Director of South West Arts Sir, If by Bryan Appleyard (feature, July 1) truly believes the current controversy about transfers of subsidised plays from the National Theatre and Royal Shakespeare Company to commercial theatres has actually highlighted the absurdities of their boards' policies he entirely misses the larger point.

Alas, poor Pete

From Mr Bryan Ewing Sir, I am rather disturbed by the British Museum exhibition of "Pete Marsh", alias Lindow Man. The attitude seems to be that since this is a discovery of such age and importance, the actual substance is overlooked.

Sale at West Dean

From the Chairman of The Thirties Society Sir, The letter from the trustees of the Edward James Foundation (June 28), seeking to justify their recent sale at West Dean failed to explain why the sale was pursued with such unnecessary haste and in spite of the fact that the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (English Heritage) and many others were anxious that Monkton House should be preserved for the nation in its entirety.

Open to view

From Dr Tim Paine Sir, Mr Ball's letter today (July 1) recalls an incident on a recent visit to Mt Athos. Arriving at one of the monasteries, my friend and I were warmly greeted by a venerable orthodox monk and offered the customary coffee, raki and loukoumi.

The brain drain

From Professor Paul J. Korshin Sir, The recruitment by US universities of British academic talent, as Professor James Manor notes (June 21), does take place, but it is not a new phenomenon and it is not something that need cause apocalyptic fears of the extensive loss of top British scholars and researchers to the States.

permanency, or tenure, in US

universities is not automatically based on time served, but is in fact highly competitive. In my personal experience, more than two thirds of the British dons in arts and humanities who have sought long-term posts in the States have not obtained tenure or could not accept it because of visa problems.

Watch on terror

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HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

Working with modern miracles

Biotechnology has produced a host of new products and services. Neil Harris examines this fast expanding area and the opportunities that it can now offer.



The protein in Sainsbury's 'Savory Pie', the enzymes in biological washing powder and the pregnancy test available through chemist's shops are among the products of biotechnology. It is an area of science in which rapid advances are being achieved resulting in new products and services.

Many millions of pounds are now spent every year on research and development in biotechnology. The Science and Engineering Research Council alone currently has an annual spend of £3.6 million on biotechnology research. Millions more are finding their way into equipment for processing plant and the manufacture of products using biotechnological techniques. Some of these products are already on sale, more will inevitably follow. What is biotechnology? Is it important? Will it create more jobs and if so for whom?

Biotechnology is not new. For thousands of years man has been making

Many ethical questions are being raised by this business

bread and wine through the fermentation of yeast, a living organism. This use of organisms to manufacture products is what biotechnology is all about. It suddenly moved into a higher gear in the early seventies with the discovery of genetic engineering. It gave us the means to take molecules out of a living cell and change their structure.

Biotechnology is important because it presents us with new ways of making novel chemical compounds which are useful in a whole range of industries. Industries which are of fundamental significance for our physical and mental wellbeing, including medicine and pharmaceuticals, food and agriculture, horticulture, chemicals, and energy. Like nuclear physics it also raises ethical questions because it gives man the tools to do so, with his own genetic structure, the chemical base which makes us the people we are.

During the last decade a new industry has emerged. Now there are over three hundred firms in the UK actively engaged in some area of biotechnology. Some of these are the large companies including such big names as Boots, ICI, Allied Breweries and BP. Many are small ventures set up specifically to capitalise

on the products of the application of novel techniques.

The industry has quickly developed an infrastructure of manufacturers, contract researchers, consultants, process equipment suppliers, information providers and publishers. Many universities, establishments where the basic research began, are now commercially involved. Imperial Biotechnology, a firm set up by Imperial College, manufactures medical diagnostic kits. Leicester University has set up the Leicester Biocentre in collaboration with industrial concerns, particularly those in the food industry.

The people at the heart of biotechnological developments are microbiologists, chemists, biochemists, genetic engineers. It is also creating work for pharmacologists, physiologists, mechanical and electronic engineers and information scientists. Those in greatest demand have Ph.Ds in some aspect of molecular biology.

The prosperity of the industry is based on a heavy commitment to research. Graduates without a higher degree but possessing a good honours degree can sometimes find a niche in a research department or in the major fields of product development and quality control. Many biological products cannot be marketed until they have passed through a lengthy screening process. For a new drug this can take ten years. There are similar, but shorter development systems for the acceptance of animal feedstocks, insecticides and related products which must pass through toxicological and environmental tests organised and carried out by biological scientists and chemists.

Many of those in the sales and marketing functions of these companies are graduates in the disciplines which give them a thorough understanding of the products they are bringing to the market. Industry is beginning to differentiate between biological scientists, favouring those who have studied courses which include studies of living organisms at the molecular scale. 'This is hard biology', says a leading industrialist, 'whereas categorising plants and insects, watching them grow and studying their behaviour is soft biology. Industry needs more of the hard variety and few of the soft.'

A growing number of universities offer degree courses in biotechnology, but because these are relatively new and the quality of their graduates untested, industry at the moment conservatively prefers those who have studied in depth one of the subjects fundamental to biotechnology rather than those with an overall view of the subject. This may

change as more graduates with degrees in biotechnology become available and are found to be a useful industrial asset.

Biotechnological processing is exacting because much of it must be carried out in a sterile environment. The organism required for the process must be the only one present. This adds to the difficulty from an engineering point of view and continuous biological monitoring of the process by biochemists and microbiologists is essential.

Biotechnology is seen in some quarters as the technology which will provide the next major revolution after the silicon chip. Just as electronics is altering the way we do things now biotechnology may change our lives in the 1990s. There are already biodegradable plastics for use as sutures in hospital operations. Insulin and growth hormones are produced using the techniques of biotechnology and there are several microbial pesticides on the market.

In the future more drugs will be made from natural products rather than via the synthesis of chemicals. Biotechnology will aid the identification of viruses and

Prosperity is based on heavy commitment to research

the manufacture of vaccines. Tests will soon be available to tell us when food is too old and should be thrown away. The new techniques will help us to breed better plants, more resistant to the dangers which are normally present in their environment and animals more efficient in the production of meat or milk.

In Brazil plants are already used to make fuel oil and no doubt when our oil reserves are depleted a time will come when biotechnological techniques, currently uneconomical, will produce our petrol. More importantly, through the manufacture of protein biotechnology can produce food without the need for vast areas of land or a suitable climate. The prospects are inspiring.

Meanwhile this is an industry which is definitely here to stay. No doubt some of the minnows will find the going tough if their products do not come along fast enough to pay the heavy research bills. Others will be gobbled up by the large companies. But the demand for molecular biologists, particularly with research experience is likely to slowly increase and the industry will compete with others for the services of the declining output of chemical engineering graduates.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

LECTURER IN LAW
Applications are invited for a lectureship in the School of Law, from 1st October, 1986, or by arrangement. Starting salary in the range £8,000 to £16,000. USS. Closing date for applications: 21st July 1986. Further particulars from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

Summer Courses
Intensive tuition in small groups for children sitting entrance examinations to independent schools. For further information please apply to: The Headmistress, Clarendon School, 66 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9DF. 01-493 3545

SUMMER SCHOOL
Intensive tuition in small groups for children sitting entrance examinations to independent schools. For further information please apply to: The Headmistress, Clarendon School, 66 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9DF. 01-493 3545

SUMMER TUTORIALS
by first rate teachers for 5-8 year olds. 21 July - 15 August in W10. Phone 01-435 6591.

FINLAND
Infant school teacher for Finnish children aged 3-7 at the English Play School of Maritta and Viigula. Teacher assisted by a Finnish teacher. Net salary FIM 2400 per month + free accommodation. Beginning September 1st. Send application including recent photo by July 20th to Mrs. Savi Laitinen, 35700 Viipala Finland.

Qualified Teacher
Own modernised flat in central London and good salary offered for qualified teacher to work in a nursery school in mornings and to collect 2 girls from school in afternoons. Please apply in writing with CV to F. Dunlop (L.M.) 5 Kensington Church St, London W8 4LE.

Graduate Required
For full time French teaching post in independent sixth form college. Preferred age 24-28. Teaching experience desirable. Ring 01 373 6270 for application form.

Assistant Matron
required for September for country prep school. Experience with girls' games an asset. Apply The Headmaster, Ashdown House, Forest Row, Sussex.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Teaching Fellowship in the Department of Theoretical Mechanics
Applications are invited for the above appointment. Candidates should be qualified in a branch of mathematics which has some relevance to engineering, for example solid mechanics, fluid mechanics, electromagnetic theory, optimisation theory, numerical analysis, statistics, control theory or applied analysis. The duties of the post will include the teaching of Mathematics to Engineering students and to Honours Degree level to students in Mathematics-with-Engineering. The appointment is for a three year period effective from 1st October 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter, and will be made within the first four points of the lecturer scale: £3,020 - £9,495 (under review). Forms of applications, returnable not later than 18 July 1986 and further particulars, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No. 1051.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
COMPUTING ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the above post for work on a project to prepare computer programs which simulate practical procedures in Biochemistry. The project, which is funded by the Nuffield Foundation, will involve programming Acorn BBC, RM Nimbus and IBM PC computers. A recent degree and experience in programming, particularly with graphics are required. A background in Biochemistry or a related subject would be an advantage, but is not essential. Post available from 1 October 1986 for a fixed period of two years. Starting salary of £7055 on the IB Grade for Other Related Staff. Informal enquiries may be made to Dr A G Booth (tel. (0532) 431751 ext. 7515). Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from and completed applications sent to the Registrar, the University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 83/75. Closing date for application 25 July 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
CHAIR IN PRIMARY EDUCATION
Applications are invited for a new CHAIR IN PRIMARY EDUCATION from candidates whose interest will enable them to provide academic and professional leadership in all courses in Primary Education in the University. The appointment will date from 1 January 1987, or such date as may be arranged. The appointment will be made on the basic Professional salary scale (£19,117 - £22,257 per annum), together with the usual pension arrangements. Applications (twelve copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Friday, 15 August 1986 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Candidates outside the British Isles need submit one copy only.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
Senior Research Assistant
Applications are invited for a vacancy of Postdoctoral Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Mechanical Engineering to work with Professor R. Parker and Dr S. Stoneham on a joint SERC/Rolls Royce project investigating blade vibration due to acoustic waves in axial-flow compressors. Applicants should be graduates in Engineering or Applied Mathematics with an interest in Mathematical Modelling in fluid mechanics, acoustics and vibration. The appointment, which will be for two years from October 1, 1986, will be on a scale up to £10,375 per annum plus USS/USDPs benefits. Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, July 25, 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Department of Economics
Lectureship in Management Sciences/Studies
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Management Sciences/Studies from candidates with a special interest in the field of Organisational Behaviour and Design. The successful applicant will join a small team of graduates in developing new courses in Management and will, therefore, be expected to make a reasonably versatile teaching contribution. Salary at an appropriate point on scale £8020 to £15,700 per annum; starting salary probably not above £11,275 per annum, plus USS. Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ to whom applications (two copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be sent to arrive not later than 31st July 1986.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
HEAD
Applications are invited for the Headship of Hereford Cathedral School from 1st September 1987. The School is independent, co-educational, day and boarding 11-18 and provides the Choristers. Further details from the Clerk to the Governors, Cathedral School, Hereford, HR1 2NN. Closing date 20th September, 1986.

MICKLEFIELD SCHOOL, SEAFORD
HEAD
The Governors invite applications for the post of Head from 1st September 1987, following the retirement of Mrs M. M. Payton. Micklefield is an independent girls' Boarding and Day School for about 230 pupils aged 4-18, which includes 30 boys aged 4-8. Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Micklefield School, Sutton Avenue, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 4LP.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing
Chair of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing
Applications are invited for the Chair of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing. The Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing, which is the only independent department of its kind in the United Kingdom, has strong links with industry covering not only textile dyestuffs and dyeing, but reprographic, biochemical, polymer and electro-optical applications. The person appointed will be expected to foster such links actively and to provide vigorous research leadership. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £19,010 a year. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, the University, Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference 65/9. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees should reach the Registrar no later than 29 August 1986. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
Applications are invited from good honours graduates with experience of administration, preferably in a university. The post is in the Senate Servicing Division of the Academic Registrar's department, with responsibility for major academic committees of the University. The person appointed will be expected to work as part of a small and active administrative team and to assume considerable personal responsibility. The appointment will be made from 1 October 1986 on Grade II of the Senior Administrative Staff scales, £13,577 to £16,997 per annum inclusive of London Allowance. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB, tel: 01 252 4399 ext. 3085. Closing date 24th July 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCE RESEARCH
ASSOCIATE/FELLOW IN HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY
Applications from post graduates or those with post-doctoral experience in physiology are invited for the above post in the department of Physical Education and Sports Science (tenable for 3 years). The person appointed will join a small MRC Research Group directed by Professor G T N Dukes, which is concerned with the study of human muscle, physiology and biochemistry presently located in the department of Physiology in the University Medical School. Salary on the scale: £7055 - £12,700. Applications (6 copies) by 21 July 1986 to the Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars may be obtained. An Equal Opportunities Employer.

INSTITUTE FOR RETAIL STUDIES
Department of Business Studies
University of Stirling
Applications are invited for the post of MANAGER of the Distributive Trades Technology Advisory Centre
The Centre, an initiative of the Distributive Trades Economic Development Committee, provides an independent advice and information service to the distributive trades. The Manager will be expected to run the centre on a day-to-day basis. The appointment will be for 3 years in the first instance. Salary will be in the range £10,020 - £12,700 (under review). Further particulars are available from The Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, to whom applications, including the names of two referees, should be sent by 1 August 1986.

University of London
READERSHIP IN CLINICAL NEUROLOGY AT THE INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY
The Senate invite applications for the above Readership which will become vacant on 1 October 1987. Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Teachers' Section (T), University of London, Senate House (Room 35), Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. Closing date 22 August 1986.

University of London
THE PRICE WATERHOUSE CHAIR OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TAXATION AT QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
The Senate invite applications for the above newly established Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. The closing date for receipt of application is 15 August 1986.

ST. BEES SCHOOL CUMBRIA
BURSAR
Applications are invited for this post for December 1986 or January 1987. St Bees is an independent, co-educational H.M.C. school with 400 boarding and day pupils aged 11-18. For further details and an application form write immediately, marking the envelope 'Bursar', to: The Clerk to the Governors, 42, South Street, WHITEHAVEN, Cumbria, CA27 7JU

CHRIST COLLEGE, BRECON
(HMC Boarding: 300 boys 11-18, 6th form girls)
BURSAR
Applications are invited for the above post which will fall vacant on 1st November 1986. Further particulars of the College and details of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar, Christ College, Brecon, Powys, LD3 8AG.

Posts

The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training (P.A.A.E.T.) in Kuwait advertises for the following Training Staff for the Academic year 1986/1987:

- 1) Electricity and Electronics Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc / B.Sc Electronics or Electrical Engineering.
2) T.V. & Broadcasting Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc / B.Sc in Communications Engineering.
3) Radio Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc / B.Sc in Communications Engineering.
4) Data Transmissions Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc / B.Sc in Communications Engineering.
5) Telegraph Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc / B.Sc in Communications Engineering.
6) Sea Guidance Instructor
Requirement: Degree - High Seas Captain
7) Coastal Station Instructor
Requirement: First Degree - Civil Certificate in Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless.
8) Computer Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc / B.Sc in Computer Engineering.
9) English Instructor
Requirement: MA in T.E.F.L.

All positions require experience in the field of not less than five years. All applicants, other than English Instructors, must be bilingual (Arabic/English).

Salary and Other Benefits:
* The salary for beginning Instructor is between 490 and 675 K.D. (\$1470 to \$2025) per month/M.S. (\$1530 - \$2220).
* A Housing Allowance of 250 to 350 K.D. (\$750 - \$1050) will be granted according to marital status.
* Travel Tickets for wife and up to 3 children every year.
* Free health insurance.

General Information:
1. The application must be addressed to the Director General of the Authority, accompanied by copies of the following non-returnable documents:
i. Diplomas, Certificates
ii. Experience Certificates
iii. One personal photo
2. It will be preferable to have had experience in the Teaching or Training field in similar technical Colleges or Institutes.
3. Applications will only be accepted for three weeks following the publishing of this advertisement.
4. The Authority holds the right to accept or reject applications without giving reason for the action.
5. The applications are to be sent or hand-delivered to the following address:

The Director General
The Public Authority for Applied Education & Training
Department of Institutes and Centers Affairs
P.O. Box 23167 Safat 13092
State of Kuwait.

ASSISTANT MATRON (Residential)
Opportunity for young person to work with children in interesting boarding school.
Loyal, care, patience and educational experience.
Phone for details to: St. Christopher School, Letchworth (0462 679301)

MICROELECTRONICS EDUCATION SUPPORT UNIT APPOINTMENT OF TWO DEPUTY DIRECTORS

The Chairman of the Management Board of the Unit, Mr MG Nichol, invites applications for two posts of Deputy Director, who will be required to take up their duties as soon as possible.

The Unit will support the local education authorities and teacher training establishments of England, Wales and Northern Ireland in the task of integrating and developing new technology in schools. It will provide a central source of information, train the trainers, develop curriculum materials and support work on new technology in special education. The Unit will build upon the work of the Microelectronics Education Programme (MEP) which ended on 31 March 1986.

Both Deputy Directors will be required to assist the Director in the setting up and running of the activities of the Unit. They will both be involved in in-service activities and in setting up support for in-service and pre-service trainers. One deputy will be particularly concerned with the information roles of the Unit; the other will be particularly concerned with curriculum development. Applicants should be able to demonstrate a sound knowledge of new technology in education relevant to the particular post applied for, and of experience in in-service or pre-service training.

The Unit is being established in the Science Park of the University of Warwick. Salary will be on a scale related to Soutbury grades 10-11 with Teachers' or Local Government Superannuation.

HEADSHIP of ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL (Member of I.A.P.S.)

The Council invites applications for the post of Resident Head which will become vacant on the retirement of the present Head in December 1986. The School, founded in 1930 and an Educational Trust since 1959, is an Independent Preparatory Boarding and Day School for girls. There are approximately 100 boarders and 50 day-girls, between the ages of 5 and 13.

The Salary will be in accordance with the Burnham Scale. Letters of application, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to Miss Mary Feaver, Chairman of The Selection Committee, C/o St. Christopher's School, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, TA8 2NY. Applications close on 23rd September 1986.

THE CANNING SCHOOL

We are expanding and are looking for people to join us as trainers. We need graduates aged between 25 and 35 with direct commercial/industrial experience. We want good communicators who can take responsibility for and animate small groups. Previous experience in training is useful, but not essential. We run intensive courses in English and communication skills for international company personnel and professional people. For these courses we develop our own methods and materials. We have six centres (three in London, one in Bath, one in Milan and one in Tokyo) and we run tailored courses for companies all over Europe. Willingness to travel is therefore essential. There is a five week paid initial training period. The current starting salary is £11,200 (London). We have staff pension and profit-sharing schemes.

Please write, enclosing c.v., giving full details of ALL types of work experience and giving both home and work phone numbers to: Anna Staunton, THE CANNING SCHOOL, 88 Earls Court Road, London, W8 6EG.

THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS PROJECT DIRECTOR MALAYSIA

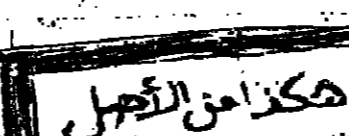
Applications are invited as soon as possible from Headmasters or Senior Housemasters for the above post. The Project Director is responsible for more than 100 British teachers on the 'A' Level programme in Government Residential Schools throughout Malaysia under the Centre's contract with the Malaysian Ministry of Education. Details of the post may be obtained from: The General Manager, The Centre for British Teachers, Quality House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL HEAD

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The Governors invite applications for the post of Head from 1st September 1987, following the retirement of Mrs M. M. Payton. Micklefield is an independent girls' Boarding and Day School for about 230 pupils aged 4-18, which includes 30 boys aged 4-8. Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Micklefield School, Sutton Avenue, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 4LP.

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PSA 'will split by victory'

By a Staff Reporter... general secretary of the PSA...

licht blows up

Mr. Sprinkel has now admitted that a whole range of advice on monetary expansion to the president was wrong.

Mr. Sprinkel has now admitted that a whole range of advice on monetary expansion to the president was wrong.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

US NOTEBOOK

Indicators point to a paralysis of growth

From Maxwell Newton New York

Economic policy making in the United States is close to paralysis, as the evidence of economic stagnation and approaching recession spreads.

Two indicators summarize the developments in thinking over the past month. First, the 30-year 7 1/2 US bond has risen from \$93.375 on June 2 to \$101 on June 3 in New York - a rise of 8.2 per cent, which has driven the yield on this longest bond down to 7.15 per cent.

Secondly, the dollar has suffered a heavy loss against the yen, with the September contract falling from 175 yen on June 2, to 160 yen on July 3, a drop of 8.5 per cent in a month.

The dollar loss in the past month has been indicative of a growing suspicion over the currency. The nightmare for the Americans is a mass desertion of the dollar for the yen.

The idea of the yen moving to par with the dollar is no longer thought to be outlandish, as the American economy struggles with depression, massive debt in relation to income and rapidly escalating external debt, at the rate of \$150 billion (\$97 billion) a year.

This combination of dollar weakness and domestic spreading recession has paralysed Federal Reserve policy, shown in the rigidity of the Federal funds rate, while so many other rates have fallen.

On June 2 funds were trading at 6 1/2%. On July 3 they were at 6%. They have been unresponsive to the fall in market rates, particularly the short T-Bill yields.

Mr Paul Volcker appears more concerned about a run on the dollar than he is about the prospect of domestic recession. The announcement by Mr Beryl Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers last week that he had renounced monetarism and that "Does not know where we are going" was long expected.

Mr Sprinkel has now admitted that a whole range of advice on monetary expansion to the president was wrong. Now the Administration is trying to recover the ground lost during the last year of misinformation, during which the "consensus" and the Council of Economic Advisers have erroneously advised the president that a strong economic recovery would occur in time for the crucial Senate elections this year.

In the bond markets, a reduction of the discount rate to 6 per cent from 6 1/2 is built into the price structure. Over the weekend the 7 1/2 per cent 30-year bond surged to 101 1/2 in Tokyo.

Far more is needed to save the US economy from a damaging recession and a financial collapse, based on the inability of corporate America to service the huge debt structure that has been constructed since 1980. A funds rate of 5 per cent or less is required.

At the Treasury, Mr James Baker is now trying to evolve a worldwide currency framework similar to the European Monetary System, permitting only limited and infrequent currency adjustments.

As things stand, however, he may be overwhelmed by the urgency of dealing with the combination of a recession in the US and a run on the dollar.

RESULTS

TODAY - Interims: County Properties Group, Fleming Claverhouse Investment Trust, Glass Glover Group, Securigard Group, Finalis: Carclo Engineering, Electronic Rentals Group, Platon International, Vinten Group.

TOMORROW - Interims: Domino Printing Sciences, Fleming Overseas Investment Trust, Granada Group, Finalis: British Building and Engineering Appliances, Hogg Robinson Group, Stroud Riley Drummond, Toothill, Triplex.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Associated Newspaper Holdings, City Site Estates, M & G Dual Trust, Micro Systems Group, Southern Business Group, Finalis: Birmingham Mint Group.

THURSDAY - Interims: Alexander Holdings, Birmid Qualcast, Daily Mail and General Trust, Egerton Trust, Fleming Far Eastern Investment Trust, Jersey Electricity Company, Tribune Investment Trust, Finalis: Baileys, Jones Stroud (Holdings).

Mounting speculation of Pearson break-up bid

By Alison Eadie

Speculation was growing over the weekend that Quadrex Securities, a small private investment banking group which owns the moneybroker RP Martin, would put together a consortium bid for Pearson, the merchant banking publishing conglomerate.

Quadrex, headed by Mr Gary Klesch, an American, is understood to want to break up Pearson into its constituent parts, which Mr Klesch believes are worth more than the sum of the whole. The Pearson empire owns Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, the Financial Times and The Economist papers, Penguin, Longman and Westminster publishers, Royal Doulton china, Goldcrest, the film company, Yorkshire TV and the Chateau Latour, the French vineyard.

Quadrex's plan, code name

Project Alphabet, envisages inviting five investors to commit £100 million to £125 million to a new company, Pearson Acquisitions Company, to make a highly geared bid pitched at around £1.25 billion, or 665p a share.

If successful, Quadrex would then dispose of the parts of Pearson through asset sales, management buyouts and flotations both here and in the United States.

Speculation about a break-up bid for Pearson has been rife for several months, causing Pearson shares to rise steadily from under 400p in January to 603p on Friday. The Pearson board, under the chairmanship of Lord Blakenham, is expected to put up a fierce resistance. The Cowdry family is thought to control 20 to 25 per cent of the shares.

Project Alphabet has targeted Lazard Brothers as one of the first assets to be sold for a possible £200 million to £325 million. Lazard Freres, the New York investment bank, has first right of refusal.

The newspaper and publishing business could be worth up to £700 million, according to Quadrex's estimates. Royal Doulton has been valued at about £275 million. Mr Klesch plans either to float it in London or New York or possibly to sell it to the London International Group run by another American, Mr Alan Woltz. LIG, which already owns Royal Worcester, had its bid for Wedgwood referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last month.

Any sale of Royal Doulton to LIG could therefore expect to receive similar scrutiny

from the Monopolies Commission.

A further brake on Mr Klesch's plan could be the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which has intervened to prevent The Rank Organisation from bidding for Granada because of the Granada TV franchise. Yorkshire TV could be expected to be similarly protected.

The proposed bid would be similar in style to the smaller and unsuccessful bid earlier this year by Demerger Corporation for Exel, the publishing and information services group.

Demerger again proposed breaking up Exel because it believed the individual parts would be worth more than the group was capitalized at on the stock market.

It is not clear what level of support, if any, Mr Klesch has

Forte set for £200m Imps deal

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Rocco Forte, heir to the Trusthouse Forte hotel empire, looks set to pull off his first major deal since taking over as chief executive by agreeing to pay about £200 million to Hanson Trust for a clutch of the Imperial Group's hotel, restaurant and off-licence interests. Meetings have taken place between Mr Forte and Lord Hanson, it is understood, and a deal appears imminent.

Mr Forte was abroad yesterday and was not available for comment, but the official company line is that no agreement has been reached.

However, sources close to the company say the two businesses would fit well and unless THF is outbid or there is an unexpected hitch the deal could be concluded within the next couple of weeks.

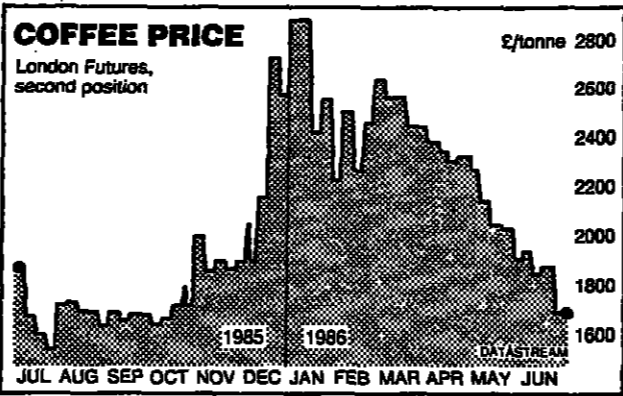
The package takes in a chain of 29 Anchor Hotels, 61 Happy Eater roadside restaurants, and the Welcome Break motorway outlets.

Over the past few years THF has been noted more as a seller than a buyer, unloading a number of peripheral interests in travel and publishing.

Observers pointed out that the Happy Eater chain would fit snugly into THF's own Little Chef operation. The Welcome Break outlets would be compatible with its own motorway service stations, while the hotels would fill in the gaps in its own country-wide chain.

Hanson Trust shares had risen in the stock market on Friday on speculation that it was coming close to starting to break up the Imperial Group which it won after a fierce £2.4 billion takeover battle with United Biscuits.

The real interest is likely to be the future of the Courage brewing business with speculation that the asking price could be in the region of £1 billion.



Coffee prices sink as talks falter

By Richard Lander

Discussions among the world's leading coffee producing and importing countries on the possible reintroduction of export quotas have done little to boost sentiment in the coffee world.

Indeed, as the members of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) met in London last week, futures prices on the London Commodity Exchange sank to their lowest levels for nine months.

The ICO members addressed themselves to a number of quota-related problems at their week-long meeting but came to few conclusive decisions.

ICO sources said it was decided that the organization's board should reconvene as soon as it became apparent that the average daily ICO price was about to breach the 134.55 cent per lb mark at which quotas are triggered. The average now stands near 147 cents.

Quotas were suspended in February after last year's severe drought in Brazil led to a sharp rally in prices. However, rates have fallen steadily over the past four months, with sentiment undermined in recent weeks by the mildness of the present Brazilian winter which should considerably boost next year's crop.

The meeting also discussed changes to the way quotas are handled in the two-month transitional period after they are triggered, although the sources said European Economic Community delegates wanted to take these proposals back to their governments before taking them further.

The far thornier question of a redistribution of coffee quotas from October was also broached, although discussions made little progress apparently.

While European roasters and traders have criticized the present quota distribution system which, they say, reflects neither availability in exporting countries nor the preferences of consumers, Brazil has already given notice that it will not accept a cut in its present 30 per cent share of total quotas.

The matter is up for further discussion at the ICO's main annual session in September.

None of this did much to impress the futures markets, where traders say that the introduction of quotas would do little to alter sentiment.

A limp price rally at the start of the week was soon wiped out, and September futures ended £51 a tonne lower at £1,643, barely half the level at the start of the year.

Few firms apply for top honour

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The number of enterprises bidding for the Confederation of British Industry's company of the year title has fallen by half, despite strenuous efforts by Britain's industrial institutions to promote 1986 as Industry Year.

Last year, more than 3,000 companies competed for the honour, with Mr Richard Branson's Virgin Group emerging as the winner. But only 1,500 have applied to be considered for the 1986 award.

The title will go to the company which is considered to have made the most significant contribution to the creation of wealth and jobs in Britain during Industry Year. Applicants must have a turnover of at least £5 million a year. Previous winners have included Barratt Developments, J. Sainsbury, Racal, S R Gent and Applied Computer Techniques.

The CBI stressed today that it was still seeking entries from British companies with "an outstanding record of achievement". The deadline for entries is July 31.

Mr David Nickson, the CBI president, said: "Companies will be judged not only on their economic contribution but also on enterprise in the design, manufacture and marketing of their products or services."

Out of the total, about 50 applicants are selected for thorough assessment. Of these, six are finally investigated by officials of the Management College, Henley.

This year's award will be presented by Mr Norman Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, at a lunch in London in October in aid of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (Mencap).

Management survey highlights shortcomings of UK industry

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

British manufacturing industry's most pressing need is simply to make better products, according to a survey of directors and senior managers published today.

Half of all the senior and middle managers questioned said that product improvement was the priority for change, followed by training and development of management skills.

The survey, conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) for the consultancy firm Ingersoll Engineers, underlines the differences in industry between middle and senior managers.

Middle managers tend to agree with their senior colleagues that changes are needed in terms of product improvement, management training, use of information technology and application of advanced manufacturing technology.

But middle managers are less likely to agree with their bosses that changes are needed in management structure and organization, competitors' activity and supervisor training.

Mori conducted 300 interviews, mostly of managing directors, chief executives, sales and marketing executives, finance directors, production and technical managers and personnel managers.

Middle managers, a job for which there is no universal definition, were regarded as people two levels below the board.

The survey was designed to discover British management's attitude towards

OBSTACLES TO CHANGE

Which of these do you think provide the greatest obstacles in your company bringing about the kinds of changes needed for it to be successful in the future?

| | Senior managers (155) | Middle managers (145) | % of middle managers in same company agreeing with senior managers |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Unwillingness of middle management to change | 40 | 39 | 47 |
| Unwillingness of work force to accept change | 32 | 41 | 62 |
| Lack of marketing skills | 30 | 28 | 42 |
| Lack of technical skills on shop floor | 30 | 26 | 32 |
| Lack of technological know-how among top management | 28 | 26 | 31 |
| Lack of financial resources | 20 | 27 | 44 |
| Unwillingness of top management to take risks | 17 | 26 | 27 |
| Lack of access to key markets | 15 | 23 | 32 |
| No opinion | 9 | 11 | |

change, and it is clear that in the last two or three years both senior and middle managers are agreed that the greatest change has occurred in product improvements, use of information technology, management structure and organization, competing activities, attitudes of top management and manufacturing practices.

On the leadership front, in companies where the top directors express belief that they have undergone considerable change, a greater proportion of their middle managers agree.

Mori says: "Companies with higher growth and profit records over the last five years were more likely to have undergone a great deal of change in information technology, and higher growth was also correlated with more training of managers, supervisors and operators.

"Low growth and profit were more often associated with changes in industrial relations practices."

On the surface, says Mori, senior and middle managers in manufacturing industry appear to agree on the main obstacles to success. These are seen as unwillingness of middle management to accept change (40 per cent of senior managers, 39 per cent of middle managers) unwillingness of workers to accept change (32 per cent and 41 per cent) and lack of marketing skills (30 per cent and 28 per cent).

It adds: "Underneath, however, there is relatively little consensus. Only one of the obstacles identified by senior managers is also seen as an obstacle by more than 50 per cent of middle managers in the same companies - this is

unwillingness of the workforce to accept change."

Where unwillingness of middle managers to accept change is seen as a big obstacle by senior management, a surprisingly high 47 per cent of middle managers in the same companies share the same view.

The survey also appears to show that top executives have a greater belief in the extent of worker involvement that is carried out in their companies than do their middle management colleagues.

Thirty nine per cent of senior directors thought their companies consulted a great deal with their employees compared with 21 per cent of middle managers.

In a third of those companies where senior managers said they consulted a great deal, or a fair amount, middle managers said they consulted only a little or not at all.

Managers generally favoured consultation on a wide range of subjects. But only 42 per cent of middle managers who said it was important to consult with employees about attitudes of middle managers said that definite steps had been taken to do so.

At least half of senior executives said their standing in the world was better than that of most competitors, if not the best, particularly in terms of product quality (77 per cent), reliability of products (77 per cent), product design (52 per cent), use of up-to-date technology in products (52 per cent) and production (52 per cent).

But a fifth felt that their prices were worse.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Let battle commence over SRO immunity

The Financial Services Bill is to receive its second reading in the House of Lords on Friday before moving on to the standing committee stage in the Lords this month. It will be interesting to see what the Lords, with a strong representation from the professions, and a tendency to impose their personalities on the legislative process, make of the Bill.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which has sponsored the Bill, is not expecting the drubbing in the Lords it received over the earlier Insolvency Bill. But its main representative in the Lords, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, lays no claim to expertise and is to be bolstered on the Government side by the Lord Advocate, Lord Cameron of Lochbroom.

The highly controversial question of giving legal immunity to the self-regulatory organizations should certainly generate an active debate.

The Government unashamedly retreated on this issue after collective lobbying from the SRO brigade, which said that it would not take up its position in the new self-regulatory regime without immunity from legal attack.

Hence SROs have been given immunity, which means that they cannot be sued for damages arising out of the exercise of their duties in good faith. Lord Denning has put his name down to speak on the Bill on Friday. Certainly the most famous judge in modern times, Lord Denning, both in the Lords and in his pivotal position as Master of the Rolls in the Court of Appeal, has extended the law of negligence to institutions which previously were regarded as largely immune from legal attack.

Hence local authorities, doctors and barristers are a few that have found that their position in relation to the law was not as sacrosanct as many envisaged.

Moreover, a string of Lord Denning's judgments in the Court of Appeal consistently refused to allow commercial organizations to escape their legal responsibilities by the use of exclusion clauses.

Lord Denning will be supporting the Bill and the immunity which it grants the SRO network. "I can well understand the nervousness of some of these new bodies," he says.

He invokes the same public policy argument in favour of immunity which underlines his extension of liability for negligence. "You have got to ask what is the best public policy for everyone to adopt. There are categories of individuals who will be prevented from performing their proper functions from fear of action. Actions for negligence have gone beyond all bounds," he says.

The policy or pragmatic argument for immunity does not, however, justify extending it to prevent members of the public of the Aunt Agatha

variety from suing an SRO for negligence. The possibility of actions from the public should not inhibit the SROs from the proper performance of their duties.

If the Lords want to impress their personality on this Bill, then a move to reduce the ambit of immunity to allow actions by individuals against negligent SROs provides them with an ideal and worthy opportunity.

Coat tales

The name of Windsmoor is long-established and well known at least to women aged 30 plus. It is said that everyone's grandmother had a Windsmoor coat. However, there is plenty in the offer for sale to attract the men too, of whatever age.

Chase Manhattan, incorporating Simon & Coates, is offering the 6.6 million shares at 120p to give a historic p/e ratio of just under 14 on an actual taxed basis, and 12 1/2 on a 35 per cent tax charge. By retailing standards the p/e is modest.

Windsmoor, whose labels include Windsmoor and Planet for those in the 25 to 45 age group, is not a typical retailer. It sells through concessions in more than 500 department stores, so it has no property exposure and no rent to pay. It pays a percentage of the business done to the stores. It can also put the range of clothes it wants into a store buyer to place forward orders. It is also not a manufacturer but contracts out its designs to manufacturers around the world.

The group's trading record over the past five years has been one of steady growth with taxable profits rising from £388,000 in 1982 to £2.8 million in the year ending January 31. Somewhat surprisingly for a business with a 53 year record, there is no profits forecast. With five months trading under its belt, the company must have an idea how profits for the year will shape up. Even though the more important autumn/winter range is going into the shops only now, wholesale forward orders, admittedly a small part of the business in relation to concessions, are 25 per cent ahead.

There is, however, a prospective dividend yield of 4.3 per cent. Future growth is expected to come from further concessions in Britain. Although by the end of this year there will be extensive national coverage with 551 concessions, there is still scope for more in smaller towns. The company also hopes to capitalize on its brand name abroad, especially in Europe where sales last year were 3 per cent of the total.

The pricing of the offer should allow for a premium when dealings begin on July 17. The founding Green family will retain 70 per cent of the shares.

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proves the rule

GILT-EDGED

Time of transition in turbulent markets

Interest rates have broken down conclusively from their 1970s bulge.

Now, if anything, there is a feeling that it has been too easy.

The gilt market, in common with bonds throughout the world, is being subjected to a number of contradictory forces and, as might be expected, this is creating a certain amount of turbulence.

Economic analysis frequently becomes obscured by disputes over definitions. In no area is this more true than when it comes to money.

There are good theoretical and practical reasons for choosing the monetary base as a target, but it is necessary to make that distinction clear.

One is left with the unhappy conclusion that the Mo targets are a camouflage to try and direct attention away from the accelerating growth of money.

The peculiar weakness of the British corporate bond market, the previous absence of a commercial paper market, and the particular form of monetary control adopted

by the Bank of England over recent years have all combined to create tremendous distortions in the money supply.

While the explosive growth is unsettling the markets, it is unlikely that the Bank of England, or the Federal Reserve, will wish to react to it at this point.

Inflation is a definite plus for interest rates. Consumer price inflation has fallen to 2.8 per cent in Britain and even lower in many other countries.

Opoc had taken on the role of the last bulwark against disinflation. Now it has been smashed.

Interest rates have already fallen in response to this improved environment.

High wage awards are clearly disturbing, but so far the main effect has been on employment, while keeping productivity growing.

In Britain and the US inflation is now looking better than at any time since the 1960s and, in fact, better than at many times during the 60s.

All markets exhibit cycles, as do natural phenomena, and the financial sector is no exception.

Over the past two years there have been two major corrections in interest rates, and in both cases the cause was concern over the pound.

will be allowed to fall, or even be pushed. However, history warns us not to expect rationality, and there may well be action to prevent it - which, in effect, means higher interest rates.

In the near-term the pressures are likely to be in the other direction, which affords the opportunity to cut interest rates.

It is also reasonable to expect a return to a more positive yield curve as short rates decline faster than bond yields.

The medium-term outlook is still clouded by a number of conflicting forces. Lower oil prices, lower inflation and lower interest rates are all positive for the economy.

The economic J-curve is just like its counterpart on the balance of payments, in that it describes a perverse initial reaction to a positive change.

When the recovery gets underway loan growth will pick up, putting pressure on available liquidity.

Leadership will be taken by the US bond market, and that is the country to look to for the first signs of economic strength.

Conditions remain positive for the time being despite the correction since the April highs, and the first cautionary flag will be run up by signs of a pick-up in the US economy.

Richard Coghlan
The author is editor of The Financial Economist.

APPOINTMENTS

Peat Marwick: Mr Paul Marriott has been made a general practice partner.

Naafi: Mr Malcolm Field succeeds Sir James Spooner as chairman.

Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co: Mr JR Anderton has joined the partnership.

Dencora: Mr Matthew Morrill has joined the board.

Mr M J Hossey made marketing development director.

Touche Renmant International Advisory Board: Professor Beniamino Andreatta and Mr George D Busbee have joined the board.

Sasini Tea and Coffee: Mr Peter Benson has been elected chairman in succession to Mr Robin Higgin and Mr DAR Petrie has been made group managing director.

Stoher & Pitt: Mr John W G Frith and Mr Marnadake J Hussey are now non-executive directors and Mr N William Odey is director of finance and company secretary.

Micro Cable: Mr Bill Bosanquet has joined the board.

Lucas Industries: Mr Jack Fryer is made group director, succeeding Dr Tony Jarrett.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Alan Jones becomes director of commercial banking services and Mr Derek Wanless, director of personal banking services.



Mr M J Hossey



Mr J W G Frith

Court to rule on £600m nationalization claims

By Clare Doble

The European Court of Human Rights will tomorrow give its judgment on the £600 million plus claims from GEC, Vickers, Yarrow and the beleaguered Vosper.

The four companies, with Brooke Marine and Sir William Lithgow, have argued that this is the extra amount they should have received when their shipyards and aerospace assets were nationalized in 1977.

The case is acutely embarrassing for the Government, which as the Opposition party of the day roundly condemned the Labour Government's nationalization terms as "grossly inadequate".

The Government's ability to fund tax cuts ahead of the general election is already under pressure after its decision to postpone the privatization of the water authorities and of Royal Ordnance.

Unlikely as the European Court is widely expected to find in the Government's

favour. Even Vickers, which has the biggest claim, admits the odds are against it.

Sir David Plastow, the chief executive, has gone out of his way to discourage talk of a windfall and, as a result, Vickers' shares have risen by only 18p to 478p since June 26, when Vickers learned that the judgment would be given on July 8, more than a year after the last hearings in Strasbourg.

The European Court ruling, due at 7.15 am on Tuesday, is expected to deal only with matters of principle. If it finds in the claimants' favour there would be further wrangling about the amount of money involved.

Vickers is claiming an extra £280 million. If successful, the case could theoretically boost the company's value from £445 million to £725 million.

The claim is made up of about £250 million for British Aircraft Corporation, which was jointly owned with GEC and went into British Aerospace, plus about £30 million for shipbuilding assets.



Sir David Plastow

have recently been sold by British Shipbuilders as part of the Government's privatization programme, and the sale prices provide useful markers for the current value of those businesses.

For Vosper the case is literally a matter of life and death, as the company is in receivership. It is claiming £70 million, more than enough to pay off its creditors and leave something for the beleaguered shareholders.

The claim compares with the £5.3 million that Vosper received when its warship yard, Vosper Thornycroft, was nationalized in 1977 and

the £18.5 million paid by the management when it bought the company last year.

For GEC, which is claiming £250 million, success would simply mean a further increase in its legendary cash pile. Yarrow, now part of CAP, the computer software company, has already said it would distribute to shareholders any extra compensation received as a result of the judgment.

Yarrow is claiming £30 million in addition to the £6 million it received originally, which compares with the £34 million that GEC paid for the Yarrow yard in March, 1985.

Other interested parties include Hawker Siddeley, which says it will "look carefully" at the ruling, although at the time Hawker Siddeley Aviation, its subsidiary, was nationalized, it accepted "under protest" the terms it was offered.

The case could also have important implications for the Labour Party in its plans to renationalize British Telecom and other companies. For its supporters, as for the punters who hope to make a killing from dealing in Vickers' shares, it will be an early start on Tuesday.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES table with columns for Market rates, day's range, and various time periods (1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months).

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down at 76.0 (day's range 75.0-76.2).

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Exial. *Lloyds Bank International

OTHER STERLING RATES and DOLLAR SPOT RATES tables listing rates for various currencies like Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, U.A.E., and various dollar rates.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates % (Clearing Banks, Discount Market Lend %), Treasury Bills (Discount %), Prime Bank Bills (Discount %), Trade Bills (Discount %), Interbank (%), Overnight, Local Authority Deposits (%), Local Authority Bonds (%), Sterling CDs (%), Dollar CDs (%), Gold (Gold 343.75-344.25).

TREASURY BILLS table with columns for Applicable, received, and various time periods.

Local Authority Bonds (%) table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months.

Sterling CDs (%) table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months.

Dollar CDs (%) table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months.

GOLD table with columns for Gold 343.75-344.25, Xagmin (per ounce), Sovereigns (mint), Sovereigns (new), Sovereigns (old).

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Lloyds Bank final offer for Standard Chartered. Our Increased Alternative Offer: 855p. Standard Chartered Share Price: 800p. Difference: +55p. The closing date: Saturday 12 July. Standard Chartered shareholders have 5 days to accept our final offer.

McKechnie shareholders: McKechnie's share price: 250.0p. Evered's increased offer worth: 273.0p. Evered's offer higher by: +23.0p. Our final offer for McKechnie is above, your final time for acceptance is below. 1.00pm Mon 7th July. Evered logo.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 30. Dealings end on Friday, 5. Contango day July 14. Settlement day July 21.
*Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio Gold
From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Portfolio Gold
DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000
Claims required for +52 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

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Weekly Dividend
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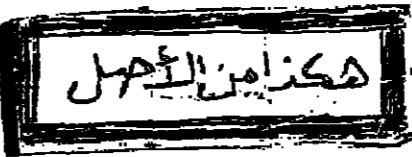
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Portfolio Gold... DAILY DIVIDEND £4.000... Claims required for +52 points... OVERSEAS TRADERS... PAPER PRINTING ADVERT...

Copies of this document, which comprises listing particulars with regard to Windsmoor PLC ("the Company") and its subsidiaries together "Windsmoor" or "the Group" in accordance with The Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulations 1984, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration as required by those Regulations. The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in this document, are the persons responsible for the information contained herein. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary share capital of the Company, issued and to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List. The application list for the shares now being offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 10th July, 1986 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application and an application form are set out at the end of this document. Dealings in the shares of the Company are expected to commence on Thursday, 17th July, 1986.

WINDSMOOR PLC

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948) No. 869809

Offer for Sale by Chase Manhattan Securities

of 6,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at 106p per share

| SHARE CAPITAL | |
|--|--|
| Authorised £1,450,000 | Issued and to be issued fully paid £1,100,000 |
| Ordinary Shares of 5p each | |
| The Ordinary shares now being offered for sale rank in full for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, made or paid on the Ordinary share capital of the Company. | |

| INDEBTEDNESS | |
|--|--|
| At the close of business, on 20th June, 1986 the Company and its subsidiaries had a secured bank overdraft of £5,168,397, lease commitments totalling £50,181 and guarantees and contingent liabilities totalling £1,061,846. Some of these are secured and some are unsecured. The Company has no other borrowings or other liabilities in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other financial contingent liabilities. On the same date the Company and its subsidiaries had credit balances with its bankers totalling £22,537. | |

INTRODUCTION

The Industry
The women's fashion industry has been one of the most exciting growth areas in the U.K. economy over the last few years. More attractive merchandise, improved credit facilities and rising disposable incomes have resulted in sales in the multiple and department stores increasing by over 78 per cent. since 1980. The High Street has been transformed by the emergence of new retailers and by the consequent effect on those already established so that the retailing environment for women's wear is now more attractive and more interesting. The increasing use of better design backed by improved merchandise to attract custom has ensured a larger market share for those outlets which have responded rapidly to the new environment.

The Group
The Group designs, manufactures and markets collections of high-quality women's fashions principally under the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" labels. The name "Windsmoor" has for many years been identified with well-cut, elegant clothes in fine fabrics. "Flora", launched in 1979, has now established itself as another brand leader appealing to a more youthful customer.

The "Windsmoor" and "Flora" collections are sold throughout the U.K. and Ireland in most of the leading department stores using the "shop-within-shop" concept of which Windsmoor was one of the pioneers in the late 1950s. The majority of Windsmoor's merchandise is manufactured in the U.K., with some 35-40 per cent. by value currently coming from overseas—principally Hong Kong and Europe.

The Group's success is attributable to the following principal factors—

- Product**
Windsmoor has a reputation for design excellence, for selecting and developing fabrics of high quality, for making skills and for maintaining a high standard of quality control.
- Planning**
Windsmoor is a vertically integrated operation, marketing its clothes principally through its own concession outlets. This enables it to plan purchasing and production requirements without having to rely on obtaining forward orders.
- People**
At management level Windsmoor can rely on a combination of innovative, creative and entrepreneurial skills with the necessary administrative and financial expertise.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of the document from which it is derived.

Business
Windsmoor is one of the oldest established fashion houses in the U.K. and is widely regarded as a market leader. The Group designs, manufactures and markets collections of high quality women's fashions principally under the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" labels. These are now sold through over 500 "shop-within-shops" situated in most of the leading department stores in the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland.

| Trading Record | Year ended 31st January | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
| Turnover | £22,074 | £28,766 | £34,395 | £41,910 | £53,816 |
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation | 388 | 1,035 | 1,484 | 1,785 | 2,825 |

The information under Trading Record has been extracted from the Accountants' Report in Section I of the document.

Growth Record
During the five years ended 31st January, 1986, Windsmoor's turnover grew at an average annual compound rate of some 25 per cent., and profit on ordinary activities before taxation grew at an average annual compound rate of some 64 per cent.

| Offer for Sale Price | 106p |
|---|---------------|
| Ordinary Shares in issue following the Offer for Sale | 22,000,000 |
| Market capitalisation at the Offer for Sale price | £23.32m |
| Historic earnings per share based on: | |
| an actual tax charge of 42.1 per cent. | 7.6p |
| a national tax charge of 35 per cent. | 8.5p |
| Historic price earnings ratio based on: | |
| an actual tax charge of 42.1 per cent. | 13.95 |
| a national tax charge of 35 per cent. | 12.47 |
| Net dividend | 3.25p |
| Prospective yield at the Offer for Sale price | 4.3 per cent. |

Notes:
i) Earnings per share have been calculated on the basis of the profit for the year ended 31st January, 1986, as adjusted for interest at a nominal rate of 10 per cent. for the period from 11th July, 1986 to 31st January, 1987, on those proceeds of the Offer for Sale in excess of costs recoverable by the Company and on the 22,000,000 Ordinary Shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.
ii) It has been assumed that the additional interest for the period from 11th July, 1986, to 31st January, 1987, bears tax at 42.1 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively.
iii) Net dividend and prospective yield on the Offer for Sale price have been calculated on the basis of a net dividend of 3.25p 14.58p gross which the Directors would have expected to recommend if the Company's share capital had been listed throughout the year ending 31st January, 1987.

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors
Brian Rex Green MA(Oxon), FCA Executive Chairman
Richard John Green Joint Managing Director
Simon Brenner Joint Managing Director
James Rupert Green Managing Director
Geraldine Mary Karlsson Personal Director
Sarah Elizabeth Nestor-Sherman Retail Director
Deborah Anne Waller Retail Director

Non-Executive
Lionel Green President
Alan David Green MA(Cantab) all of Windsmoor House
Lawrence Road
Tottenham
London N15 4EP

Secretary and Registered Office
Jessica Ada Flora Wars
Windsmoor House
Lawrence Road
Tottenham
London N15 4EP

Financial Advisers and Stockbrokers
Chase Manhattan Securities
1 London Wall Buildings
London EC2M 3JF
and at The Stock Exchange

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Hodder Young
Chartered Accountants
2, Abchurch Lane
London EC4A 3DF

Solicitors to the Company
Toto Lyons Randall Rose
High Holborn House
52/54 High Holborn
London WC1V 6RU

Solicitors to the Offer for Sale
Meadorches
10 Newch Street
London EC4A 1BD

Principal Bankers
Barclays Bank PLC
234 Bebbington
London EC2P 2AA

Registrars and Transfer Office
Barclays Bank PLC
Registration Department
Rushmore Hill
Kensington
Chiswick
London W4 16JL

Receiving Bankers
Barclays Bank PLC
New Issues Department
PO Box No. 123
Henway House
25 Farringdon Street
London EC4A 4HD

LIST OF CONCESSION SHOPS

"Windsmoor" and "Flora" shops are open or will open during 1986 at all the stores listed below.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Aberdeen Aberdeen Co-op P/W | Birmingham Alders P/W Blackburn P/W Blair's's Stratford Debenhams P/W Fensons P McIntosh P/W Blackburn P/W Blackburn P/W Blackpool Bens P/W Bolton Bolton Bury P/W Wheats P/W Bournemouth Debenhams P/W Bradwell Brent's P/W Brent's P/W Bradford Rochams P/W Bristol Debenhams P/W Owen Owen P/W Bath John's P/W Owen Owen P/W Bedford Bentley P/W Debenhams P/W Belfast Avonson & McAuley P/W Belfast Co-op P/W Beaconsfield Beaconsfield P/W | Cambridge Debenhams P/W Easton Lily P/W Camdenbury Debenhams P/W Ricmans P/W Carritt Alders P/W David Morgan P/W Debenhams P/W Howells P/W Carlisle Burgles P/W Dudley Debenhams P/W Chatham Alders P/W Chelmsford Bolingbroke & Worley P/W Debenhams P/W Cheltenham Covington House P/W Chester Browns P/W Owen Owen P/W Cherwellfield Chesterfield Co-op P/W Chichester Amos P/W Alexander Wake Debenhams P/W Fensons P/W John Lewis P Eltham Debenhams W Enfield Palmer's P/W Cambridgey Owen Owen P/W | Croydon Alders P/W Debenhams P/W Cwmbran David Evans P/W Darlington Bens P/W Darby Debenhams P/W Doncaster Bens P/W Dorchester Dingles P/W Dudley Debenhams P/W Gateshead House of Fraser Metro Centre P/W Glasgow Amos Argyle St P/W Dundee Amos P/W Debenhams P/W McGill Bros W P/W Aberdeen P/W Archbalds P Eastbourne Army & Navy P/W Debenhams P/W East Kilbride Amos W Edinburgh Debenhams P/W Fensons P/W John Lewis P Debenhams W Enfield Palmer's P/W Fensons P/W | Epsom Army & Navy P/W Exeter Debenhams P/W Dingles P/W Esmeth Wolcott P/W Falkirk Andersons P Amos W Falmouth Dingles W Follisstone Debenhams P/W Gateshead House of Fraser Metro Centre P/W Glasgow Amos Argyle St P/W Fensons P/W Lewis's P/W Wor Brothers W Glasgow Debenhams P/W Greenwood Army & Navy P/W Debenhams P/W East Kilbride Fensons P/W Grimaby Bens P/W Guidford Army & Navy P/W Debenhams P/W Hull Hull Hull Amos W Liverpool Debenhams P/W Irvin Amos W | Hazley Lewis's P/W Harrington Bens W Debenhams P/W Scheldts P/W Harrow Debenhams P/W Hartlepool Fensons W King's Lynn Debenhams W Westgate House P/W Hawick Arthur Armstrong & Co. Ltd W Helston Dingles W Haverford Chad's P/W Haxham Robbs W Horsham Chan & Lawrence W Have Army & Navy P/W Huddersfield Fensons P/W Hull Bens P/W Debenhams P/W Wils Ludlow W Bford Badgers P/W Amos W Ipswich Debenhams P/W Irvin Amos W | Jersey A. de Gruchy St. Helier P/W Kendal Masgroves P/W Widmerminster Owen Owen P/W Kilnmeek Fensons W King's Lynn Debenhams W Westgate House P/W Kingston Army & Navy W Bentley P/W Kirkcaldy Amos W Jones & Son P Lancaster United & Dist Co-op W Leamington Spa Rochams P/W Woodwards W Leeds Debenhams P/W Lewis's P/W Scheldts P/W Lancaster Fensons P/W Lewis's P/W Rochams P/W Lincoln Bens W Ipswich Debenhams P/W Irvin Amos W Llandudno Mans & Co W | London W1 Debenhams P/W Dixons & Jones P/W D.H. Evans P/W John Lewis P Salford P/W Luton Brent Cross Fenwick P/W London Clapham Junction Arding & Hobbs P/W London Covent Garden Mass Bros P London Ealing Bentley P/W Harrod's P/W London Finchley Owen Owen P/W London Kensington Bentley P/W London Knightsbridge Harrod's P/W Harvey Nichols P/W London Lewisham London Newmarket Victoria Newport London Newton Abbot Austro P/W Dingles W | Northampton Beates P/W D.H. Evans P/W Londonberry Austro P Luton Debenhams P/W Maidstone Army & Navy P/W Nottingham Debenhams P/W Jassops P Fensons P/W Nuneaton Debenhams W Oxford Middleborough Bens P/W Debenhams P/W Fensons P/W Paisley Amos P/W Debenhams P/W Fenwick P Salford P/W Paisley Amos P/W Dingles W Parth Fensons P/W McEvans P/W Peterborough John Lewis P Wesgate House P/W Plymouth Debenhams P/W Dingles P/W Poole Beates P/W Portsmouth Alders P/W Fensons Lancaster Co-op W Owen Owen P/W | Reading Debenhams P/W Heales P Owen Owen W Biddamond Dixons & Jones P/W Owen Owen W Rochdale Norwest Co-op W Ratford Debenhams P/W Rugby Salfors W Rushden P.W. Wils W St. Andrews Alexander Wake W St. Helens Tyers P/W Salfors W Debenhams P/W Dingles P/W Fensons W Scarborough Debenhams P/W Scunthorpe Bens P/W Sheffield Alderson W Cde Bros P Debenhams P/W Rochams P/W Shearbone Denvers P/W Shrewsbury Owen Owen P/W Rochams W Skipton Rochams W | Slough Owen Owen P/W Sollifull Beates P/W Southampton Debenhams P/W Owen Owen P/W Plummers P/W Southend on Sea Kaddes P/W Southport Boothroyds W Broadbent P/W Debenhams P/W Southsea Debenhams P/W South Shields Bens W Staines Debenhams P/W Stirling Debenhams P/W Upminster Races Stores P/W Uxbridge Newnes Co-op P/W Walsall Debenhams P/W Stourbridge Owen Owen W Stratford Upon-Avon Debenhams P/W Sunderland Bens P/W Sheffield John Lewis P/W Sutton Alders P/W | Surton Coldfield Bentley P/W Swansea David Evans P/W Debenhams P/W Swindon Debenhams P/W Taunton Debenhams P/W Telford Debenhams P/W Tonbridge Bentley P/W Tortoy Debenhams P/W Dingles P/W Hoppers P/W Walsingham Beates P/W Warcester Debenhams W Russell & Donell P/W Warrington Dingles P/W Hoppers P/W Widnes Widnes Dingles P/W Yeovil Denvers P/W York Races Stores P/W Fenwick P/W Leak & Thorp P/W | Whitehaven Dawns W Wigan Debenhams P/W Whitlow Fensons P/W Whitcheater Debenhams P/W Windsor Fenwick P/W Wolverhampton Beates P/W Worcester Debenhams W Russell & Donell P/W Warrington Dingles P/W Hoppers P/W Widnes Widnes Dingles P/W Yeovil Denvers P/W York Races Stores P/W Fenwick P/W Leak & Thorp P/W | Dun Laoghaire Galway Maons W Kilbenny Goods W Limerick Totds W Waterford Shaws P/W Wexford Shaws W DUNMACK Copenhagen Buns P/W |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|

WINDSMOOR PLC

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The business was started in London in 1933 by Cecil and Maurice Green who were joined shortly afterwards by their brother, Lionel Green. Initially, they carried on business as manufacturers and wholesalers of women's coats and subsequently became one of the first manufacturers in the industry to sell directly to the largest retailers.

By 1938, the trademark "Windsmoor" was registered and the business began its long-standing relationship with leading department store groups supplying tailored coats and jackets.

During the Second World War, the business continued to trade, marketing under the wartime "Utility" label, and began the long advertising campaign which ultimately established the brand name "Windsmoor" as a major leader—this was done by posters seen on hoardings throughout London, advertising on buses and the underground—when the famous "Look your best in Windsmoor" slogan had its origin at Paddy Cross. By the early 1950s, "Windsmoor" was sufficient of a household name to be mentioned in one of John Betjeman's poems.

After the war, moves were made to showrooms in Coventry Square and, from there, in 1949 to the present prestigious headquarters in Upper Grosvenor Street. A successful joint venture company formed in 1962 was formed to supply Marks and Spencer and other department stores. The product range was widened to include tailored suits and slacks.

By the end of the 1950s, the business was supplying shops and stores throughout the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland and had showrooms in major U.K. cities.

As part of its consistently innovative approach, the business linked up with a leading French couturier in the early 1960s when Pierre Cardin designed collections under a joint label.

In 1959, Lionel Green established in Swan and Edgar at Paddy Cross the first "Windsmoor" shop-within-shop, with the objective of presenting the entire range of merchandise in one location under his own staff. The concession was immediately successful and "Windsmoor" shops soon followed at Selfridges and Lewis's in Birmingham. By the mid-1960s, the number of concessions had risen to over 60. In the meantime, all the activities of the Group (other than showrooms) moved to Tottenham where Windsmoor now occupies five adjacent buildings with a total usable floor area of some 138,000 square feet.

By 1971, there were 170 "Windsmoor" shops and, with the aim of maintaining high quality production at a competitive price, it was decided to seek production facilities overseas. Through the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, contact was established with prospective partners in Hong Kong and, in 1972, at Windsmoor's request, a factory was opened to produce tailored coats and suits of high quality using fabric shipped from Europe. The Directors believe that this was one of the first such factories to be set up in Hong Kong. In 1977, Windsmoor acquired a 50 per cent interest in the Hong Kong manufacturing company as it was not considered practicable to rely on the visited quality standards. This, based quality control personnel to ensure that merchandise was manufactured to the required quality standards, the other 50 per cent is owned by Hong Kong investors unrelated to Windsmoor and its Directors.

In 1980, in response to demand, the joint venture began to produce lightweight garments in addition to coats and suits and, today, all production here is of lightweight blouses and slacks.

As long ago as 1979, Windsmoor recognised the trading opportunities for a co-ordinated collection aimed at the 25 to 45 year-old, career-oriented woman and, in that year, a new label, "Flora", was launched in 31 concessions. In the past seven years, "Flora" has become established as one of the brand leaders with a strong image.

It is expected that by this coming Autumn season, there will be 250 "Flora" and 301 "Windsmoor" shops-within-shops represented in most of the leading U.K. and Irish department stores.

In addition to extensive production in the U.K. and the Far East, merchandise is currently manufactured in both Eastern and Western Europe where production is planned and executed to Windsmoor's demanding standards.

As well as the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" businesses there is a flourishing career-wear business, with Barclays Bank and Elizabeth Arden as major customers. In addition, the Group's design teams have recently begun to offer a complete service to companies seeking to market collections under their own brand names.

BUSINESS

1. Sales and Marketing

The Market: "Windsmoor"

"Windsmoor" sets out to make a clear fashion statement appealing to a discerning and elegant customer. The "Windsmoor" customer has typically been 35 and over but with the continuing development of the merchandise the age range is broadening and now includes a greater number of younger customers. "Windsmoor" reputation for stylish clothes for occasion dressing is well established.

The Market: "Flora"

The target group for "Flora" is the 25 to 45 year-old career-oriented woman, although there are many competing brands in the market. The "Flora" brand is aimed at the more sophisticated customer who wants a more fashionable look than that offered by the High Street chains. The Directors believe that "Flora" fills the niche in the market and has a strong and loyal following.

Concession Shops

The Group operates two concession businesses under the respective names of "Windsmoor" and "Flora" over the last five financial years. These two businesses have accounted for over 95 per cent of turnover and, at 1st February, 1986, the end of the last financial year, operated through a total of 505 concessions. There are concessions in leading department stores throughout the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland. The Group also has two concessions in Jersey and two in Denmark.

"Windsmoor" and "Flora" have chosen to concentrate on the method of trading because it provides advantages and benefits for both the Group and the stores.

The benefits for "Windsmoor" and "Flora" are—

- the opportunity to present and sell their complete collections of merchandise in prime High Street locations without having to make the corresponding major investment in property;
the facility to pay the stores by way of commission related to trading performance rather than by way of rent or other fixed charge;
the ability to plan purchasing and production requirements without having to rely on obtaining forward orders;
the opportunity to select, employ and train staff to the Group's required standard of product knowledge, customer service and merchandise presentation.

The benefits for the department stores are—

- the trading skills of "Windsmoor" and "Flora";
no requirement to invest in stock;
no mark-downs;
no requirement to staff the concessions with the associated costs and management involvement.

The form of concession agreements differs greatly between stores ranging from full and detailed written legal agreements through exchanges of letters to verbal agreements. In the case of the two largest U.K. department store groups, House of Fraser and Debenhams, which in the last three financial years together accounted for around 50 per cent of turnover of the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" shops, there are written agreements. However, concessions do not create tenancies and in most cases are terminable by either party at 6 or 12 months' notice. Management has therefore relied on continuing good performance as evidenced by the fact that concessions have been operated with many major store groups for over 20 years, a period which has seen a number of changes of ownership in those groups concerned.

After House of Fraser and Debenhams, in various stores Windsmoor has had concessions in each case for 25 years or more, the store group which accounted for the highest proportion of Windsmoor turnover in the year ended 1st February, 1986 was Marks and Spencer which has also had a 25 year association in concession trading. Over the last three financial years, seven major store groups have together accounted for around 70 per cent of Windsmoor's concession turnover.

Management of the Concessions

The concessions are split geographically into three sectors each sector is under the control of a retail director, who has responsibility for both the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" outlets within his or her sector. The retail directors are supported by area managers, who, with the support of the training and merchandising staff, guide, supervise and control the management of each concession in his or her area so as to produce an effective and recognisable "Windsmoor" or "Flora" merchandise style.

The training of concession staff concentrates on building up product knowledge and selling skills; the staff within each concession are encouraged to provide the best service possible on a personal basis.

Wholesale Sales

As well as concession sales, the Group sells "Windsmoor" merchandise directly to stores and smaller fashion outlets in the U.K. and overseas. This relatively small but important business is important as an indicator of the likely public response to merchandise at retail level ahead of final production runs.

The wholesale operation is based in Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1, and a number of agents and representatives operate in other parts of the country.

In addition to the wholesale business, there is also a growing business for career-wear, with Barclays Bank and Elizabeth Arden currently the principal customers.

Advertising and Marketing

The main thrust of advertising is through selected women's magazines with national distribution, including Vogue, Good Housekeeping, Harpers and Queen, Options, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Journal and Elle.

As well as advertising, the Group produces "Windsmoor" and "Flora" brochures showing selective merchandise to stimulate interest in each season's collection using some of the leading fashion photographers in the U.K.

To obtain further publicity, Press kits containing information and photographs are sent to local and national newspapers giving information on product ranges, fashion shows, new shops and other developments on a regular basis.

The "look" of the shops is another important part of the marketing mix, and the design effort and budget in relation to shopfitting is significant. The aim is to create an image for the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" shops which complements and reinforces the image of "Windsmoor" and "Flora" merchandise. The shop fittings are manufactured and installed by specialist contractors and designed by the Group in conjunction with the contractor.

Area managers and shop managers arrange fashion shows and other promotions as part of the Group's marketing programme at local level.

2. Design, Production and Supplies

Planning and Design

Planning a collection begins 12 to 18 months ahead and is under the control of the Joint Managing Directors, Simon Brenner for "Windsmoor" and Richard Green for "Flora" respectively.

From an early stage, the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" design teams become involved in the planning process. Working independently of each other, they are each headed by a collection co-ordinator and include a fabric selector and one or more designers and assistant designers. The design teams are highly trained and motivated and combine very experienced designers with younger recruits. The teams are encouraged to travel extensively abroad so as to keep fully aware of international fashion trends; they are closely involved with fabric developers some new fabrics and colour samples are made up and assessed; sales levels achieved by earlier collections are analysed. The overall objective of the design teams is to combine form with commercialism.

Design is a continuous process and, throughout the year, new merchandise is produced and delivered to the concession outlets so that the customers' demand is retained.

As well as the extensive "Windsmoor" collections distributed nationally, there is also a more exclusive designer collection only distributed to certain West End stores and selected stores in the provinces. The designer collection is the flagship of "Windsmoor" collections and the objective is to underline and advertise the sophistication and very high quality of "Windsmoor" product and design.

Production

To retain flexibility and to be able to produce at a pre-determined manufacturing cost, Windsmoor has chosen to use outside manufacturers both in the U.K. and overseas for the greater part of production; only the designer collections and design samples are produced internally. However, Windsmoor retains complete control over design, pattern cutting and quality control.

Windsmoor has no formal agreements with factories covering annual order levels. Relationships with the factories are very good and the Group has not experienced any difficulties in finding suitable outside manufacturers. In the year ended 1st February, 1986, the only manufacturers who accounted for more than one-third of the Group's requirements for any category of merchandise were one coat manufacturer and the Hong Kong joint venture company, who accounted for over 50 per cent of the Group's requirements for coats and blouses respectively, as a proportion of the Group's coat sales, purchases from these manufacturers in the year ended 1st February 1986 represented 1.9 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively.

Windsmoor also uses a wide range of suppliers for fabric, fringe and trimmings and, in the year ended 1st February, 1986, apart from one supplier who accounted for some 67 per cent of the Group's requirements for fringe (approximately 0.8 per cent of the Group's cost of sales) no other supplier accounted for more than 22 per cent of the Group's requirements.

The Group's principal currency exposure lies with purchases from the Hong Kong joint venture company and this is covered to a significant extent by buying forward. Most of the orders for finished goods placed with other overseas manufacturers are placed in sterling. Windsmoor purchases fabric from overseas suppliers and this is also covered to a significant extent by buying forward.

Quality Control

The Directors believe the quality of the Group's merchandise has been one of the major factors in its success and quality control has always played a very significant role in the business. There are quality checks at all stages of production through regular visits by the Group's quality control personnel to both the U.K. and overseas factories. The merchandise is finally checked upon receipt from the manufacturers.

3. Management Information and Financial Control

Close control is exercised over all important aspects of the Group's operations.

Management information covers the main operating areas of production, distribution, retailing and finance with daily and weekly reporting designed to make all areas of management financially aware and thus able to make appropriate and timely decisions. Operating budgets are prepared half-yearly for both "Windsmoor" and "Flora" together with a cash flow forecast. These are regularly updated and accounts are produced on a quarterly basis.

PREMISES

Since 1949 the Group's showrooms have been at 20 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1; the premises, which comprise 5,800 square feet, are currently occupied at a fixed rent under a 35 year lease with 9 years unexpired. At the other end of the Grosvenor administration, warehouse and distribution centre, in-house manufacturing—now carried on from five adjacent buildings at Tottenham, London N15, with a total usable floor area of some 138,000 square feet. All the buildings are occupied by the Group on a leasehold basis with expiry dates ranging from 2001 to 2008, after taking account of the exercise of options to renew and the service of statutory notices.

The Hong Kong joint venture company occupies a factory with a usable floor area of 24,000 square feet in Hong Kong under a 3 year lease expiring in June 1989.

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The Company has 9 Directors as follows—

Brian Ross Green, MA(Cantab), FCA, aged 52, Executive Chairman. After qualifying as a chartered accountant and a short spell in industry, Brian Green joined the Group in 1961 as Chief Accountant. He became a Director in 1969 and Chairman in 1979. As Executive Chairman, Brian Green is responsible for Group strategy, finance and overall co-ordination of the activities of the Group from production through to retailing.

Richard Green, aged 37, Joint Managing Director. Richard Green joined the Group in 1969 after leaving school. During his first 13 years with the Group, he gained wide experience in production, quality control, fabric selection and buying cloth. Since 1980, he has assumed full responsibility for "Flora" and has been largely responsible for building it into a brand leader. As Managing Director for "Flora", Richard Green has ultimate responsibility for design, marketing and retailing of "Flora" merchandise.

Simon Brenner, aged 62, Joint Managing Director. Simon Brenner has spent almost all his working career in the fashion industry. He joined the Group in 1977 after being Design Director for Alexon for 12 years. As Managing Director for "Windsmoor", Simon Brenner has ultimate responsibility for design, marketing and retailing of "Windsmoor" merchandise.

James Rupert Green, aged 27, Marketing Director. James Green joined the Group in 1979 after leaving the London College of Fashion. He is responsible for all aspects of the Group's marketing including advertising, public relations and publicity. He was appointed to the Board in June 1986.

Gerardine Mary Kellison, aged 30, Personal Director. Gerardine Kellison joined the Group in 1983 as Personal and Training Manager. Previously she was employed by Richards and Coates. She was appointed to the Board in June 1986.

Sarah Elizabeth Nestor-Sherrin, aged 28, Retail Director. Sarah Sherrin joined the Group in 1981 as an area supervisor. She became area manager in February, 1983 and was appointed to the Board in February, 1985. Previously she was employed by the John Lewis Partnership and Janger. She was appointed to the Board in June 1986.

Deborah Anne Woller, aged 31, Retail Director. Deborah Woller joined the Group in 1983 as an area manager and was appointed a retail director in February, 1985. Previously she was employed by Debenhams. She was appointed to the Board in June 1986.

Lionel Green, aged 72, President. Lionel Green was one of the founders of the business in the 1930's and has spent most of his working life with Windsmoor. No-one has played a greater role in the development of Windsmoor to its present pre-eminent position. His knowledge, experience and contacts throughout the industry are of very great benefit to the Group.

Allan David Green, MA(Cantab), aged 51, Non-executive. Allan Green is a practising barrister and is the son of Lionel Green. He joined the Board in 1970.

Each Executive Director has entered into a service agreement with either the Company or Windsmoor (London) Limited, of which details are set out in paragraph 5 of Section II.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Jessica Watts, aged 61, Company Secretary and Administration Director of Windsmoor (London) Limited; she has worked for the Group for 38 years.

Neville Pettit, aged 60, Production Administration Director of Windsmoor (London) Limited; she has worked for the Group for 42 years.

Brian Turner, aged 61, Retail Director of Windsmoor (London) Limited; he has been associated with the Group for more than 30 years.

Leo Southfield, aged 58, Production Director of Windsmoor (London) Limited; he joined the Group in 1972.

Christine Lucas, aged 42, "Windsmoor" Design Co-ordinator; she joined the Group in 1980, having been previously employed by Jaeger.

Gareth Davies, aged 48, "Windsmoor" Senior Designer; he has been associated with the Group since 1977.

Margaret Wendy Weir, aged 48, "Windsmoor" Senior Designer; she has worked for the Group since 1964.

Leonard Levy, aged 58, Senior Pattern Cutter; he joined the Group in 1979.

Irene Bates, aged 33, "Flora" Design Co-ordinator; she joined the Group in 1984, having been previously employed by Wolf.

Ann Springfield, aged 29, "Flora" Senior Designer; she joined the Group in 1982, having previously been employed by Mansfield.

Trevor Bierman, aged 36, Financial Controller of the Group; he joined the Group in 1985.

STAFF

Including the Executive Directors, the Group employs some 1,190 people on a full-time basis and some 1,200 on a part-time basis.

The Company has adopted an Executive Share Option Scheme under the provisions of the Finance Act 1984. Further details are set out in paragraph 6 of Section II.

REASONS FOR THE OFFER FOR SALE

The Directors believe the Company has reached a stage in its development where it is appropriate to seek a long term owner for the Company's shares.

It is their opinion that listed company status will enhance the Company's commercial stature with its customers and suppliers both in the U.K. and abroad. The facility to deal in the Company's shares will also facilitate growth by acquisitions although the Group has no acquisitions currently under consideration.

The creation of a market in the Company's shares will also enable the Directors to provide encouragement and additional resources to its key executives through participation in the Company's new Executive Share Option Scheme.

The Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale total 6,000,000 representing 30 per cent of the enlarged issued share capital of the Company. Of these shares, 5,075,000 are being sold by B.R. Green, L. Green and R.J. Green, and by A.D. Green, B.R. Green and D.M. Rose, the Trustees of the Charles Green Settlement in the proportions set out in paragraph 3 of Section II; the balance of 1,525,000 are being issued by the Company to raise approximately £1.1 million net of expenses.

The proceeds of the sale receivable by the Company will be used to reduce the Company's seasonal borrowing requirements and to provide additional working capital in order to assist the Company in the development of its product ranges and expansion of its markets.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Trading Record

The following is a summary of the results of the Group for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 and has been extracted from the Accountants' Report which sets out the results in full.

Table with 5 columns: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. Rows include Turnover, Operating profit, Interest receivable, Share of profit of associated company, Interest payable, Profit on ordinary activities before taxation, Taxation, Profit on ordinary activities before taxation, Taxation, Profit on ordinary activities before taxation.

During the five years ended 31st January, 1986 turnover has increased on an average annual compound rate of some 23 per cent. Over the period concession trading accounted for over 95 per cent of turnover and the number of concessions increased from 362 to 505; the numbers of outlets trading at the end of each financial year during the period were 362, 399, 436, 479 and 505 respectively. At the same time, gross margins have been maintained, with the result that profit on ordinary activities before taxation grew at an average annual compound rate of some 0.4 per cent during the five years.

Profits have historically been greater in the second half of the year because sales volume has traditionally been heavier in the last 4 months of the year.

2. Price Earnings Ratio

On the basis of profits after tax for the year ended 31st January, 1986, as adjusted for interest at a nominal rate of 10 per cent, for the period from 11th July, 1986, to 31st January, 1987 on those proceeds of the Offer for Sale that of cost receivable by the Company and the number of shares in issue following the Offer for Sale, earnings per share are 7.5p. Based on a nominal net charge of 35 per cent, earnings per share would be 8.5p. At the Offer for Sale price, the historic price earnings ratios are 13.95 and 12.47 respectively.

3. Dividends

The Directors intend to recommend a final dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1987, of 2.0p for 2.82p gross per share. Had the Company's shares been listed for a full year, the Directors would have recommended a dividend of 2.25p for 4.58p gross per share. This would have been equivalent to a yield of 4.3 per cent on the Offer for Sale price of 100p and covered 2.34 times and 2.61 times respectively by earnings per share calculated on the basis set out under Price Earnings Ratio above. It is intended that future dividends will be payable in or about September (normal) and in or about May (final).

CURRENT TRADING AND PROSPECTS

It is too early for the Directors to give an indication of the likely outcome for the whole of the current financial year. However, despite the fact that press reports indicate that, in general, retail fashion trading has been affected by adverse weather conditions in the early part of the year, trading during the period for Windsmoor has been encouraging. Sales and profits for the first four months are running ahead of the comparable period last year.

Forward orders for "Windsmoor's" Autumn 1986 collection show an increase of 25 per cent over 1985 which is a good indication of the likely reception for the collection in the concession outlets.

During the current financial year, 16 new "Windsmoor" and 30 new "Flora" concessions are scheduled to open, bringing the total number of concessions to some 550 and plans are being made for further new outlets in 1987, of which 11 have already been finished. This would have been equivalent to a yield of 4.3 per cent on the Offer for Sale price. Based on a nominal net charge of 35 per cent, earnings per share would be 8.5p. At the Offer for Sale price, the historic price earnings ratios are 13.95 and 12.47 respectively.

The Directors believe that much potential remains for the Group in the expansion of its "shop-within-shop" trading both in the U.K. and Europe. In this regard, Windsmoor continues to welcome developments and change in the High Street, which have proved beneficial for the Group in the past.

With the development of "own-label" merchandise for retailers, the prospect of introducing further associated merchandise under the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" labels and the likelihood of new brands, the Directors are confident of continued and progressive growth.

The Directors consider that the Group has a strong management team and that its expansion in all aspects of design, manufacturing and marketing will provide an excellent basis for future growth. Windsmoor is a leading company in a large and growing industry and the Directors view the future with confidence and optimism.

SECTION I — ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Hacker Young Chartered Accountants

The following is the text of a report received from Hacker Young, Chartered Accountants, the auditors and reporting accountants. The Directors, Windsmoor PLC, Windsmoor House, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, London N15 4P. The Directors, Chase Manhattan Securities, 1 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5PT. 4th July, 1986.

We have examined the audited accounts of Windsmoor PLC (the Company) and of its subsidiary companies (together called "the Group") for each of the five years ended 30th January, 1982 to 1st February, 1986 (the relevant accounting periods). The actual year ends for the relevant accounting periods are 30th January, 1982, 29th January, 1983, 28th January, 1984, 2nd February, 1985 and 1st February, 1986. For ease of reference, the year ends for the relevant accounting periods have been shown for the purposes of this report as 31st January.

The Company was incorporated on 20th January, 1966, as I.A.N.L. (Melrose Road) Limited and re-registered as a public limited company on 20th June, 1986, with the name Windsmoor PLC.

Farr, Ross & Goy, Chartered Accountants, acted as auditors to the Group for the year ended 30th January, 1982. Farr, Ross & Goy merged with Hacker Young in April, 1983 and we have continued to act as auditors to the Group for the remaining four years ended 31st January, 1986.

The financial information presented below is based on the audited accounts of the Group after making such adjustments as we consider necessary. Our work has been carried out in accordance with the Auditing Guidelines, Prospective and the reporting accountant.

The financial information shown below, which has been prepared under the historical cost convention, gives a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of the Group for the relevant accounting periods and of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of each of those years.

1. Accounting Policies

The financial information presented in this report has been prepared on the basis of the following principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the periods under review.

- a) Turnover: Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods sold to third parties net of Value Added Tax and credit notes.
b) Basis of Presentation: The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention. Consolidated accounts include the results of all subsidiary companies. The results of the associated company are included under the equity method of accounting.
c) Depreciation: Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their expected useful lives at the following rates: Leasehold properties - Amortized over the duration of the lease. Shop fixtures and fittings - 25% straight line. Furniture and fittings - 20% straight line. Plant and machinery - 20% straight line. Motor vehicles - 25% straight line. Office equipment - 20%/25% straight line.

d) Stock: Stock and work in progress are valued on a consistent basis at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost consists of direct materials and labour together with the appropriate proportion of overheads. Provisions are made for obsolete, slow moving or defective stock.

e) Deferred Taxation: Provision is made for deferred taxation, using the liability method, on all material timing differences which are not expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

f) Pensions: The costs of pension premiums are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable.

g) Foreign Currencies: Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Trade balances arising from foreign transactions are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Profits and losses arising from foreign exchange transactions are dealt with in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

2. Group Profit and Loss Accounts

The summarized consolidated profit and loss accounts of the Group for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 are as follows—

Table with 5 columns: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. Rows include Turnover, Cost of Sales, Gross profit, Net operating expenses, Operating profit, Interest receivable, Share of profit of associated company, Interest payable, Profit on ordinary activities before taxation, Taxation, Retained profit.

Notes to the Profit and Loss Account

a) Turnover: Turnover is totally derived from the manufacture, wholesale and retail through concession shops of ladies fashion wear. A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows—

Table with 5 columns: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. Rows include United Kingdom, Europe.

b) Net operating expenses: Distribution costs, Administrative expenses, Other operating income.

c) Interest payable: Bank loan, overdrafts and other loans wholly repayable within five years.

d) Profit on ordinary activities before taxation: Depreciation, Hire of plant and machinery, Directors' remuneration, Directors' pension contributions, Compensation for loss of office, Pensions to former directors, Provision for directors' pensions, Auditors' remuneration.

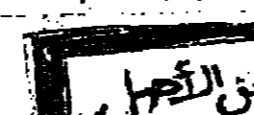
ii) In 1984 a provision of £120,000 was made for Directors' pensions which was not subsequently required and was reversed in 1985.

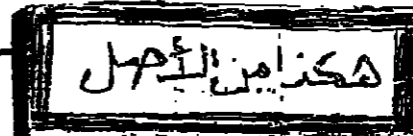
Table with 5 columns: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. Rows include The charge/credit for taxation comprises: UK Corporation tax, Current, Deferred, Overseas taxation, Interest on tax repayment, Prior year adjustments, Share of profits tax of associated company.

3. Group Balance Sheets

The summarized consolidated balance sheets of the Group at the end of each accounting period for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 are set out below.

Table with 5 columns: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. Rows include Fixed Assets, Tangible assets, Investment, Current Assets, Stocks, Debtors, Cash at bank and in hand, Creditors, Amounts falling due within one year, Net Current Assets, Total Assets less Current Liabilities, Provision for liabilities and charges, Total Net Assets, Capital and Reserves, Called up share capital, Share premium account, Profit and loss account, Total Shareholders' Funds.





Notes to the Balance Sheet

a) Tangible fixed assets

| Cost | As at 31st January | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
| Short leasehold properties | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Plant and equipment | 277 | 300 | 321 | 345 | 448 |
| Motor vehicles | 207 | 216 | 293 | 351 | 458 |
| Shop fixtures and fittings | 839 | 1,218 | 1,618 | 2,184 | 3,195 |
| | 1,421 | 1,832 | 2,330 | 2,938 | 4,199 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | |
| Short leasehold properties | 46 | 56 | 66 | 76 | 85 |
| Plant and equipment | 194 | 229 | 245 | 201 | 255 |
| Motor vehicles | 93 | 100 | 123 | 139 | 261 |
| Shop fixtures and fittings | 512 | 760 | 942 | 1,170 | 1,871 |
| | 845 | 1,145 | 1,376 | 1,586 | 2,512 |
| Net book values | | | | | |
| Short leasehold properties | 52 | 42 | 32 | 22 | 13 |
| Plant and equipment | 85 | 71 | 76 | 144 | 153 |
| Motor vehicles | 114 | 116 | 170 | 222 | 197 |
| Shop fixtures and fittings | 327 | 456 | 676 | 984 | 1,324 |
| | 576 | 687 | 954 | 1,372 | 1,687 |

The Company owns 50% of the issued share capital of Windmoor (Hong Kong) Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

b) Investment

| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Investment in associated company at cost | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Share of post acquisition profits | 202 | 290 | 347 | 552 | 537 |
| | 240 | 328 | 385 | 590 | 575 |

c) Stocks

| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Fabrics | 804 | 426 | 862 | 1,643 | 1,458 |
| Work in progress | 263 | 434 | 906 | 786 | 1,055 |
| Finished garments | 4,108 | 5,021 | 4,440 | 7,613 | 7,484 |
| | 5,175 | 5,881 | 6,208 | 10,042 | 9,997 |

d) Debtors

| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Trade debtors | 3,457 | 3,983 | 4,280 | 6,574 | 8,079 |
| Other debtors | 29 | 33 | 36 | 100 | 88 |
| Prepayments | 131 | 116 | 158 | 153 | 138 |
| Taxation recoverable | 15 | 15 | — | — | — |
| | 3,632 | 4,147 | 4,474 | 6,827 | 8,305 |

e) Creditors

| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Amounts falling due within one year | | | | | |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 1,417 | 1,228 | 158 | 2,578 | 2,134 |
| Bills payable | — | — | — | — | 250 |
| Trade creditors | 1,315 | 1,556 | 1,911 | 4,023 | 2,961 |
| Corporation tax | 16 | 298 | 826 | 1,030 | 1,425 |
| Social Security and PAYE | 281 | 367 | 384 | 644 | 772 |
| VAT | 868 | 1,063 | 1,205 | 1,485 | 1,885 |
| Accruals | 2,117 | 2,171 | 2,565 | 2,550 | 3,147 |
| | 6,014 | 6,683 | 7,049 | 12,310 | 12,574 |

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture and by cross guarantees of all subsidiary companies.

f) Provision for liabilities and charges

| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Provision for liabilities and charges | — | — | — | — | — |
| Capital allowances in advance of depreciation | — | — | — | — | 238 |
| Other timing differences | — | — | — | — | 138 |
| | — | — | — | — | 376 |

g) Share capital

At 31st January, 1986 the company's authorised and issued share capital was as follows:

| | £000 |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Authorised: | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 5 |
| Deferred shares of £1 each | 5 |
| | 10 |
| Allotted, issued and fully paid: | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 5 |
| Deferred shares of £1 each | 4 |
| | 9 |

- i) By special resolution passed on 31st March, 1983:
- the authorised share capital of the Company at that date of £10,000 was divided into 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 5,000 deferred shares of £1 each; and
 - the sum of £4,681 standing to the credit of the Company's reserves was applied in paying up in full or pro rata as a bonus issue, 4,681 ordinary shares of £1 each increasing the issued share capital to £9,362; and
 - the existing 4,681 ordinary shares of £1 each were converted into 4,681 deferred shares of £1 each.
- ii) On 13th June, 1986:
- the 5,000 deferred shares of £1 each of the Company were converted into the same number of ordinary shares of £1 each; and
 - the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £56,172 by the creation of 46,172 ordinary shares of £1 each; and
 - 46,810 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of share premium account.
- iii) By or pursuant to a special resolution passed conditionally on 3rd July, 1986:
- each of the ordinary shares of £1 of the Company was sub-divided into 20 ordinary shares of 5p each; and
 - the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £1,450,000 by the creation of 27,876,500 ordinary shares of 5p each; and
 - 19,351,560 ordinary shares of 5p each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves.

h) Profit and loss account

| | As at 31st January | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
| Profit and loss account brought forward | 2,847 | 3,336 | 4,069 | 4,958 | 6,109 |
| Capitalisation issue | — | — | — | — | — |
| Retained profit | 465 | 705 | 921 | 1,038 | 1,635 |
| Exchange differences | 24 | 27 | (28) | 113 | (128) |
| | 3,336 | 4,069 | 4,958 | 6,109 | 7,616 |

The profit and loss account is regarded as distributable whereas the share premium account is non-distributable. Exchange differences arise on the translation of the Group's share of the opening period net assets of the associated company.

i) Contingent liabilities

There are contingent liabilities existing at 31st January, 1986 in connection with:

- trade documentary credits and bank indemnities of £1,050,319; and
- the guarantees given by the Company for the bank overdrafts of other Group companies.

ii) Capital commitments

| | £000 |
|---|------|
| At 31st January, 1986 capital commitments were: | 350 |
| contracted for; and | — |
| authorised but not contracted for | 350 |

iii) Subsidiaries

The names of the principal wholly owned operating subsidiaries, all of which are incorporated in England and have their registered offices at Windmoor House, Lawrence Road, London N15 4EP, are set out below:

| | Paid up capital £ | Date of incorporation | Activities |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Windmoor (London) Limited | 10,000 | 20th August, 1915 | Manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer of women's fashions |
| Planet Fashions Limited | 1,000 | 11th December, 1978 | Retailer of women's fashions |
| Windmoor (World Export) Limited | 100 | 10th July, 1941 | Exporter of women's fashions |
| A & I Green Limited | 100 | 5th March, 1962 | Manufacturer of women's fashions |

4. Group Statements of Source and Application of Funds

The summarised consolidated statements of source and application of funds of the Group for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 are set out below:

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | Year ended 31st January | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1982 £000 | 1983 £000 | 1984 £000 | 1985 £000 | 1986 £000 |
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation | 388 | 1,035 | 1,484 | 1,785 | 2,825 |
| Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds: | | | | | |
| Depreciation | 286 | 332 | 433 | 634 | 957 |
| Share of associated company profits | 198 | (75) | (102) | (113) | (137) |
| Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets | 1 | 11 | (11) | 3 | 8 |
| Total generated from operations | 577 | 1,303 | 1,804 | 2,309 | 3,653 |
| Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets | 18 | 32 | 40 | 43 | 44 |
| TOTAL FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS | 595 | 1,335 | 1,844 | 2,352 | 3,697 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS | | | | | |
| Transfer to fund | 391 | 487 | 730 | 1,098 | 1,324 |
| Transfer to fund | — | 25 | 28 | 327 | 868 |
| Increase in working capital as shown below | 204 | 813 | 1,086 | 927 | 1,505 |
| | 595 | 1,335 | 1,844 | 2,352 | 3,697 |
| INCREASE in working capital comprises: | | | | | |
| Stocks | 889 | 706 | 327 | 3,834 | (45) |
| Debtors | 449 | 514 | 327 | 2,353 | 1,478 |
| Creditors | (607) | (600) | (753) | (2,637) | (316) |
| | 731 | 620 | 699 | 3,550 | 1,117 |
| Movement in net liquid funds: | | | | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 4 | (5) | (20) | (203) | (56) |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | (531) | 198 | 915 | (2,420) | 444 |
| | 204 | 813 | 1,086 | 927 | 1,505 |

5. Audited Accounts

No audited accounts of the Company or its subsidiaries have been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31st January, 1986.

Yours faithfully,
HACKER YOUNG
Chartered Accountants.

SECTION II — PRO FORMA BALANCE SHEET

The following pro-forma balance sheet is provided for illustrative purposes only and is based on the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group as at 31st January, 1986, adjusted to show the approximate effects of:

- the capitalisation of reserves of £47,000 and £968,000; and
- the issue of 1,525,000 new Ordinary Shares in the Offer for Sale to raise approximately £1,100,000, after estimated expenses which has been set off against the bank overdraft.

as though such events had taken place on that date.

| | £000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| FIXED ASSETS | |
| Tangible assets | 575 |
| Investments | 2,622 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | |
| Stocks | 9,997 |
| Debtors | 8,305 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 13 |
| | 18,315 |
| CREDITORS | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 11,474 |
| Net current assets | 6,841 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | 9,103 |
| Provision for liabilities and charges | 200 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS | 8,903 |
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES | |
| Called up share capital | 1,100 |
| Share premium | 1,024 |
| Profit and loss account | 6,779 |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS | 8,903 |

SECTION III — GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Company and its Share Capital
- (1) The Company was incorporated in England on 26th January, 1966 as a private limited company with registered number 869809 under the Companies Act 1948 and with the name J.A.N.L. (Lawrence Road) Limited. On 9th June, 1966 the name of the Company was changed to Windmoor (London) Limited. The Company was re-registered as a public limited company on 20th June, 1986 with the name Windmoor PLC.
- (2) The Company is the holding company of, and has a qualifying capital interest in the companies referred to in paragraph 2 below. The principal objects of the Company, as set out in Clause 4 of its Memorandum of Association, are to acquire the share capital of companies and/or to carry on the trades or businesses of cloth merchants, spinners and weavers of cotton, wool and silk, tailors, hosiery, dressmakers, milliners, drapers and general stores and to acquire and/or carry on any other business which the Directors consider can be carried on in connection with the Company's business or otherwise. The Company's registered office and principal place of business are at Windmoor House, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, London N15 4EP.
- (3) (a) On 30th June, 1983 the authorised share capital of the Company was £10,000 divided into 5,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, 4,681 of which had been issued fully paid and 5,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each, 4,681 of which had been issued fully paid.
- (b) On 13th June, 1986—
- the 5,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each of the Company were converted into the same number of Ordinary Shares of £1 each;
 - the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £56,172 by the creation of 46,172 Ordinary Shares of £1 each;
 - 46,810 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of share premium account.
- (c) By or pursuant to a special resolution of the Company passed on 3rd July, 1986 and expressed to be conditional upon the Ordinary Shares of the Company, issued and now being issued, being admitted to the Official List by 23rd July, 1986 and upon Chase Manhattan Securities, not resending the Offer for Sale Agreement referred to in paragraph 3 below—
- each of the Ordinary Shares of £1 of the Company was sub-divided into 20 Ordinary Shares of 5p each;
 - the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £1,450,000 by the creation of 27,876,500 Ordinary Shares of 5p each;
 - the Directors were generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985 to allot relevant securities (as defined in that Section) up to a maximum nominal amount of £1,393,828 during the period of five years ending on 1st July, 1991;
- (iv) pursuant to the authority referred to in sub-paragraph (c) above, the provisions of Section 89 of the Companies Act 1985 were disapplied, until the conclusion of the first Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held after the date of the disapplication, in respect of (a) the allotment of Ordinary Shares referred to in sub-paragraph (c) above, (b) allotments in connection with rights issues in favour of Ordinary shareholders (subject only to such exclusions as the Directors may feel necessary or expedient to deal with fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under the laws or requirements of any recognised regulatory body in any territory) and (c) the allotment for cash (otherwise than pursuant to (a) or (b) of a maximum of £72,500 nominal of share capital.
- The provisions of Section 89 of the Companies Act 1985 (which, to the extent not disapplied, confer on shareholders' rights of pre-emption in respect of the allotment of equity securities which are or are to be paid up in cash) apply to the authorised but unissued Ordinary Shares which are not the subject of the disapplication referred to above. The statutory rights of pre-emption have been disapplied in order (a) to permit the Directors to allot the Ordinary Shares being subscribed under the Offer for Sale at a price per share considered appropriate by the Directors after consultation with Chase Manhattan Securities and (b) to give the Directors flexibility in relation to rights issues and issues of Ordinary Shares involving up to 5% of the authorised share capital of the Company.
- Notwithstanding the disapplication, the continuing obligations for listed companies require that, in the absence of special Stock Exchange dispensation or the approval of shareholders in general meeting, equity securities to be issued for cash must be offered in the first place to existing holders of equity securities in proportion to their holdings:
- 19,351,560 Ordinary Shares of 5p each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves;
 - 1,525,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each were allotted paid to Woolgate Nominees limited pursuant to the Offer for Sale Agreement referred to in paragraph 3 below; and
 - the Company adopted its present Articles of Association.
- (d) The present authorised share capital of the Company is therefore £1,450,000 divided into 29,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each (none of which is in bearer form) of which 20,475,000 are issued and fully paid or credited as fully paid. Immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, the issued share capital of the Company will be £1,100,000 comprising 22,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each, all of which will be fully paid or credited as fully paid.
- (e) Save as disclosed in the preceding sub-paragraphs of this paragraph (3) and in paragraph 3—
- no shares or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries has within the three years preceding the date of this document been issued or is proposed to be issued fully or partly paid either for cash or for a consideration other than cash;
 - no commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have within the same three year period been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the issue or sale of any part of the share or loan capital thereof; and
 - no shares or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.
- (f) 7,000,000 Ordinary Shares will remain authorised but unissued following completion of the Offer for Sale. Save pursuant to the Offer for Sale, no material issue of Ordinary Shares of the Company (other than to shareholders pro rata to existing holdings) will be made within one year of the date of this document without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting.

2. Subsidiary and Associated Companies

The Company has the following subsidiary and associated companies—

| Name | Country and date of incorporation | Issued and fully paid share capital | Percentage of share capital owned | Principal activity |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Windmoor (London) Limited | England 20.8.1915 | £10,000 | 100% | Manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer of women's fashions |
| Planet Fashions Limited | England 17.12.1978 | £1,000 | 100% | Retailer of women's fashions |
| A. & I. Green Limited | England 5.3.1962 | £100 | 100% (1) | Manufacturer of women's fashions |
| Windmoor (World Export) Limited | England 19.7.1941 | £100 | 100% (1) | Exporter of women's fashions |
| Windmoor (Park Lane) Limited | England 12.4.1960 | £100 | 100% (1) | Not trading |
| Windmoor (Casualty) Limited | England 18.6.65 | £1,000 | 100% (1) | Not trading |
| Windmoor (Hong Kong) Limited | Hong Kong 25.1.1972 | HK\$4,000,000 | 50% | Manufacturer of women's fashions |

Note (1) The share capital in these companies is owned by Windmoor (London) Limited.

The registered office of all the companies listed above is situated at Windmoor House, Lawrence Road, London N15 4EP save that the registered office of Windmoor (Hong Kong) Limited is situated at Room 302, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

3. Offer Arrangements

- (1) By an Agreement ("the Offer for Sale Agreement") dated 4th July, 1986 and made between the Directors (1) B.R. Green and Others ("the Vendors") (2) the Company (3) and Chase Manhattan Securities (4), Chase Manhattan Securities has agreed, subject to the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List by 23rd July, 1986, to purchase from the Vendors 5,075,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each and to subscribe for 1,525,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p in each case at a price of 100p per share and to offer all such shares for sale to the public at the same price.
- (2) In consideration of its services, Chase Manhattan Securities will receive a fee and commission of 2 per cent. on the aggregate value of the shares being offered for sale out of which it will pay sub-underwriting commission of 1% per cent. on such aggregate value. All other costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the Offer for Sale and the application for admission to the Official List will be borne by the Company.
- (3) Under the Offer for Sale Agreement, the Directors and the Company have given Chase Manhattan Securities a warranty in relation to the information in this document and the Company has given Chase Manhattan Securities a warranty in relation to the information in this document and the Vendors (other than D. M. Rose) have given the Company and its subsidiaries certain indemnities in relation to income tax and capital transfer tax.
- (4) All the shareholders have agreed with Chase Manhattan Securities not to dispose of any shares in the Company retained by them following the Offer for Sale for a period of 12 months from the date hereof without the prior written consent of Chase Manhattan Securities, save that this does not apply to any off-market disposals by the Trustees of the Charles Green Settlement to any other Vendor.
- (5) The Vendors and the number of Ordinary Shares being sold by each of them respectively are as follows—

| Name | No. of Ordinary Shares | % |
|---|------------------------|---|
| B. R. Green | 2,030,000 | |
| L. Green | 1,372,510 | |
| R. J. Green | 1,522,500 | |
| A. D. Green, B. R. Green and D. M. Rose as Trustees of the Charles Green Settlement | 149,990 | |

4. Directors' and Other Interests

(1) The beneficial interests as defined in the Companies Act 1985) of the Directors in the share capital of the Company immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale will be as follows—

| Name | No. of Ordinary Shares | % |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| B. R. Green | 5,134,719 | 23.34 |
| L. Green | 79,680 | 0.04 |
| R. J. Green | 4,623,062 | 21.00 |

(2) Immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, B. R. Green, A. D. Green and D. M. Rose as joint registered holders will have a part non-b

WINDSMOOR PLC

1) the maximum number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which options may be granted and the method of calculating adjustments to such number and to the Ordinary Shares under option in the event of any reorganisation of capital;

2) the consideration of £1 for each option and the calculation of the price payable on the exercise of an option;

3) provisions limiting the grant of options to employees;

4) the rights attaching to the Ordinary Shares issued on the exercise of an option; and

5) the non-transferability of options.

2) As at the date of this document no options have been granted or agreed to be granted under the Scheme. However, it is the intention of the Directors to grant options, on or before 31st July, 1986 over a total of 353,769 Ordinary Shares being equal to approximately 1.61 per cent. of the issued share capital immediately following the Offer for Sale to S. Bremer, J. R. Green, G. M. Kerlan, S. E. Nestor-Sherman and D. A. Waller and certain other employees.

7. Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions, inter alia, to the following effect—

(1) Rights of Shares

(a) As to voting, subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may for the time being be held as to which these are none or as present upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him.

(b) As to dividends, subject to any special rights attached to any shares issued by the Company in the future, the holders of the Ordinary Shares are entitled *par passu* amongst themselves, but in proportion to the amounts paid up on the shares held by them, to share in the whole of the profits of the Company paid out as dividends.

(c) As to return of capital on a winding up, the assets remaining after payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of the liquidation, shall, subject to any special rights attaching to any other class of shares, be applied in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares the amounts paid up on such shares and any surplus shall be distributed amongst such holders according to the numbers of shares held by them respectively.

(2) Variation of Share Rights

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, the rights attached to any class of shares may be modified, abrogated or varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

(3) Changes in Share Capital

The Company may by ordinary resolution increase its share capital, alter the nominal amount of each share and cancel any unissued shares. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital.

(4) Transfer of Shares

All transfers of shares must be in writing in the usual form or any other form permitted by the Stock Transfer Act 1963 or approved by the Directors. The instrument of transfer must be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, if the shares being transferred are not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. The Directors may in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor refuse to register any transfer of a share if the transferor is a person to whom they do not approve and may also decline to register any transfer of a share on which the Company has a lien.

(5) Unclaimed Dividends

Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date of its declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

(6) Directors

(a) Restrictions on voting: No Director may vote or be counted in the equum in respect of any contract, arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the prohibition to any extent or ratiy any transaction not authorised by reason of a contravention of the prohibition. The prohibition does not apply in any event to resolutions regarding the giving of any security or indemnity to a Director in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him as the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company (or of any third company through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company and full any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme or employees' share scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to approval by the Board of Inland Revenue for tax purposes. Proposals concerning the appointment including being or varying the terms of appointment of two or more Directors to offices of employment with the Company may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and in such cases each Director if not debarred from voting under (b) above shall be entitled to vote in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

(b) Remuneration: The aggregate fees of the Directors shall not exceed £20,000 but the Directors may be paid such further sums by way of additional fees as may from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting. The Directors are entitled to be paid all reasonable expenses incurred by them in attending meetings of the Directors or committees of the Directors or general meetings or otherwise in or about the business of the Company.

Any Director who is appointed to any executive office or who serves on any committee or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid in addition to any Directors' fees such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or partly in one way and partly in another) as the Directors may determine.

The Directors may grant pensions or other benefits to any executive Directors or ex-Directors and to persons connected with them.

(c) Borrowing powers: Subject as provided below, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking property and assets both present and future including uncalled capital and, subject to Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985, to issue debentures, debenture stock or other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt or obligation of the Company or any third party.

The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries for the time being ("the subsidiaries") so as to ensure that the subsidiaries only in so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the Directors can ensure that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining outstanding in respect of money borrowed (as such expression is defined in the Articles) and secured by the Group (exclusive of intra-group borrowings) shall not without the previous sanction of the Company in general meeting exceed an amount equal to 1½ times the aggregate of—

(i) the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the share capital of the Company; and

(ii) the amount standing to the credit of the reserves of the Company and the subsidiaries after adjustment as more particularly set out in the relevant Articles.

(d) Retirement under an age limit: Directors are not required to retire on attaining the age of seventy or any other age and Section 293 of the Companies Act 1985 does not apply to the Company.

(e) Removal of Directors: A Director not being one who holds 10 per cent. or more of the issued Share Capital of the Company, shall resign his office as Director if requested to do so by the other Directors or by any two Directors holding between them not less than 51 per cent. of the issued Share Capital of the Company.

8. Material Contract

The only contract, not being a contract in the ordinary course of business, to have been entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries within the two years immediately preceding the date of this document, and which is or may be material to the Offer for Sale Agreement summarised in paragraph 3 above.

9. Property

The principal establishments of the Group, all of which are leasehold, are as follows—

| Location | Description | Approximate area of building in sq. feet less usable space | Date lease expires | Current annual rent | Period of review; Next rent review date |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 20 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1 | Showrooms and offices with residential flat above | 5,800 | 1st May, 1995 | 52,000 | None |
| Block A, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15 | Wholesale storage and distribution centre with ancillary offices | 16,850 | 11th November, 2004 | 24,685 | 5 yearly; 12th November, 1989 |
| Block B, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15 | Manufacturing, distribution and ancillary offices | 29,200 | 18th January, 1987 (1) | 42,800 | None |
| Block C, North Wing, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15 | Manufacturing distribution and ancillary offices | 38,000 | 24th March, 1987 (2) | 92,500 | None |
| Block C, South Wing, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15 | Warehouse and Distribution Centre | 18,880 | 18th January, 1987 (3) | 10,250 | None |
| Block E, North Wing, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15 | Warehouse and Distribution Centre | 35,150 | 28th September, 2004 (4) | 49,000 | 7 yearly; 29th September, 1990 |

Notes: (1) Option to renew for 21 year term exercised on 17th January, 1986. Rent agreed subject to contract at £43,800 per annum. Rent reviews on a 5 yearly basis, the first such review being on 19th January, 1992.

(2) Notice served requiring grant of new lease under Section 25 (Landlord and Tenant Act 1954). Counter-notice served by landlord to effect that new lease not proposed subject to agreement of terms.

(3) Option to renew for 21 year term exercised 21st January, 1986. Rent to be agreed if tied by independent expert.

(4) Option to renew for further 7 years exercisable on not less than 6 months' notice prior to expiration of term.

10. Taxation

(1) The Directors have been advised that, immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, the Company will remain a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

(2) For accounting periods to 2nd February, 1985 the Inland Revenue has confirmed, in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries, that they do not propose to apply the special and apportionment provisions contained in Schedule 16 of the Finance Act 1972. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has yet applied for shortfall and apportionment clearances in respect of the year ended 1st February, 1986; the Company has been advised that it is unlikely that any liability will arise to the Company or its subsidiaries in respect of shortfall assessment for that period.

(3) The Company has received clearance under Section 404 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 in respect of the transactions involved in or leading to this Offer for Sale.

(4) When paying a dividend, the Company has to remit to the Inland Revenue an amount of advance corporation tax ("ACT") at a rate which is related to the basic rate of income tax and a currently twenty-five per cent. of the dividend paid. Accordingly, the ACT related to a dividend currently equals 29 per cent. of the sum of the cash dividend plus the ACT. For shareholders resident in the UK, the ACT paid is available as a tax credit, which individual shareholders who are so resident may set off against their total income tax liability or, in appropriate cases, reclaim in cash. A UK resident corporate shareholder will not be liable to UK corporation tax on any dividend received.

Whether the holders of shares in the Company who are resident in countries other than the UK are entitled to a payment from the Inland Revenue of a proportion of the tax credit in respect of dividends on such shares depends in general upon the provisions of any double tax convention or agreement which exists between such countries and the UK. Persons who are not resident in the UK should consult their own tax advisers as to the possible applicability of such provisions, the procedure for claiming payment and what relief or credit may be claimed in the jurisdiction in which they are resident for such tax credit.

11. Working Capital

The Directors one of the offer price, taking into account available bank and other facilities and the net proceeds of the Offer for Sale receivable by the Company, the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

12. General

(1) The total charges (exclusive of VAT) payable by the Company in connection with the Offer for Sale are estimated to amount to £2515,000. The total remuneration of Chase Manhattan Securities and sub-underwriters, including underwriting commissions and mortgages, amounts to some £215,000. The estimated net cash proceeds accruing to the Company from the Offer for Sale are £1,100,000 and will be used as described in the section headed "Reasons for the Offer for Sale" in this document.

(2) The Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale have a nominal value of 5p each and, at the Offer for Sale price of 106p, the issue premium is 101p per share. No expenses of the Offer for Sale are being specifically charged to subscribers or purchasers under the Offer for Sale.

(3) The Offer for Sale is being underwritten in full by Chase Manhattan Securities whose registered office is at Woodgate House, Colerain Street, London EC2P 2HD.

(4) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries, or has in the twelve months prior to the date hereof been engaged in or threatened with any litigation or arbitration which may have or has had a significant effect on the financial position of the Group and no litigation or claim or threat thereof which may have such effect is known to the Directors.

(5) There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Group since 1st February, 1986, being the date of the latest audited accounts.

(6) Hucker Young have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion hereof of a copy of their report and letter and the references thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(7) The financial information concerning the Company and its subsidiaries contained in this document does not amount to full group accounts within the meaning of Section 254 of the Companies Act 1985. Full group accounts relating to each financial year to which the financial information relates have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The Auditors have made a report of the kind required by Section 236 of the Companies Act 1985 in respect of each such set of accounts and each such report was an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 255 of that Act.

(8) Each dividend on the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be paid to those holders of Ordinary Shares on the register of members on the record date for such dividend. Such record date will normally be about six weeks before the date of payment.

13. Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of Macfarlanes, 10 Norwich Street, London EC4A 3DF during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) until 21st July, 1986:

(1) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(2) the audited consolidated accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for the two years ended 1st February, 1985;

(3) the Accounts' Report set out in Section 1 and the statement of adjustments relating thereto;

(4) the Directors' service agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above;

(5) the Rules of the Share Option Scheme referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(6) the original contract referred to in paragraph 8 above; and

(7) the written consent referred to in paragraph 12(6) above.

Dated 4th July, 1986.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

Acceptance of applications will be conditional upon all the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List by 23rd July, 1986 and upon Chase Manhattan Securities not rescinding the Offer for Sale Agreement in accordance with its terms. If any application is not accepted or if any applicant is accepted for fewer Ordinary Shares than the number applied for, the application money or the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned without interest and at the risk of the applicant.

Chase Manhattan Securities reserves the right to present all cheques and bankers' drafts for payment on receipt, to retain letters of Acceptance and to apply application monies pending clearance of the successful applicants' cheques and to reject any application in whole or in part and, in particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications.

By completing and delivering an Application Form, you accept the following:

(a) that you purchase the number of Ordinary Shares in the Company specified in your Application Form for any smaller number for which the application is accepted or the offer for sale price subject to the Listing Particulars relating to the Company dated 4th July, 1986, including these terms and conditions, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(b) that you authorise Chase Manhattan Securities to send a fully paid non-renewable letter of Acceptance for the number of Ordinary Shares for which your application is accepted, and/or a crossed cheque for any money payable, by post to your address for that of the first-named applicant as set out in your Application Form and to procure that your name together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s) as placed on the register of members of the Company in respect of such Ordinary Shares the entitlement to which has not been duly renounced;

(c) that you agree that your application may not be revoked until 23rd July, 1986 and that this paragraph constitutes a collateral contract between you and Chase Manhattan Securities which will become binding upon despatch by post to you, or in the case of delivery by hand, receipt by Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, of your Application Form;

(d) that your name(s) will be honoured on first presentation;

(e) that any letter of Acceptance and any money returnable to you may be retained pending clearance of your remittance;

(f) that you agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer for Sale will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;

(g) that you warrant that, if you sign the Application Form on behalf of somebody else, or on behalf of a corporation, you have due authority to do so;

(h) that you confirm that in making such application you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to the Company or to any of its subsidiaries other than those contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that no person responsible solely or partly for the Listing Particulars or any part thereof will have any liability for any such other information or representation.

No person receiving a copy of the Listing Particulars or the Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to them, nor should they in any event use such form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to such persons or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of persons outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application under the Offer for Sale to satisfy themselves as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of any requisite governmental or other legal consents which may be required and compliance with any other formalities in such territory, and to pay any transfer or other taxes required to be paid in such territory in respect of Ordinary Shares acquired by them under the Offer for Sale.

The basis of allocation will be determined by Chase Manhattan Securities in consultation with the Company. Acceptance of applications will be effected at the election of Chase Manhattan Securities either by notification of the basis of application to the Stock Exchange or by the determination by Chase Manhattan Securities of the number of Ordinary Shares for which application is accepted.

Preference will be given in respect of a maximum of 350,000 Ordinary Shares being offered for sale to applicants being present or past employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. In the event of excess applications being received from employees, the basis of allocation will be determined by Chase Manhattan Securities at its discretion, in consultation with the Company.

No individual allocation of shares representing more than 10 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital will be made.

All documents and cheques sent by post will be at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

- Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of Ordinary Shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 Ordinary Shares in one of the following multiples: for more than 200 shares, but not more than 1,000 shares, in multiples of 100 shares; for more than 1,000 shares, but not more than 10,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares; for more than 10,000 shares, but not more than 20,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares; for more than 20,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in multiples of 5,000 shares; for more than 50,000 shares, in multiples of 10,000 shares.
 - Insert in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or bankers' draft.
 - Sign and date the Application Form in Box 3.
 - The Application Form may be signed by someone else on your behalf (and/or on behalf of any joint applicant(s) if duly authorised to do so) but the power(s) of attorney must be enclosed for inspection. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official whose representative capacity must be stated.
 - Insert your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.
 - You must join a single cheque or bankers' draft to your completed Application Form. Your cheque or bankers' draft must be made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" for the amount payable on application inserted in Box 2 and should be crossed "Not Negotiable Windsmoor PLC". No receipt will be issued for this payment, which must be solely for the applicant. Your cheque or bankers' draft must be drawn in sterling on an account of a branch (which must be in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and bankers' drafts to be presented for payment through the Clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner. Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any money to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person(s) named in Box 4 (and 6). A separate cheque or bankers' draft must accompany each application. An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.
 - You may apply jointly with other persons.
 - You must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant up to a maximum of three other persons. Their full names and addresses should be inserted in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6.
 - Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should complete Box 4 and sign in Box 3). If anyone is signing on behalf of any joint applicant, the power(s) of attorney must be enclosed for inspection.
- ★ You must send the completed Application Form by post, or deliver it by hand, to Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, so as to be received not later than 10.00 am on Thursday 10th July, 1986. If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and allow at least two days for delivery. Photostat copies of Application Forms will not be accepted.

BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

The application list will open at 10.00 am on Thursday, 10th July, 1986 and will close as soon thereafter as Chase Manhattan Securities may determine. The basis on which the applications have been accepted will be announced as soon as possible after the application list closes. It is expected that non-renewable letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants on Wednesday, 16th July, 1986 and will be renounceable up to 22nd August, 1986. Dealings in the Ordinary Shares are expected to commence on Thursday 17th July, 1986.

Arrangements have been made for registration of all the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale, free of stamp duty and registration fees, in the names of purchasers or persons in whose favour letters of Acceptance are duly renounced provided that, in cases of renunciation, letters of Acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration on or before 3.00 pm on 22nd August, 1986. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on or before 18th September, 1986.

AVAILABILITY OF LISTING PARTICULARS

- Copies of these Listing Particulars can be obtained from all offices of The Stock Exchange and from—
- | | |
|---|---|
| Windsmoor PLC 20 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PB. | Windsmoor PLC Woodgate House, Lawrence Road, London N15 4EP. |
| Chase Manhattan Securities 1 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5PT. | Chase Manhattan Securities Portland House, 72-73 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DP. |
| Chase Manhattan Securities Woodgate House, Colerain Street, London EC2P 2HD. | Barclays Bank PLC New Issues Department, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD. |
- and from the following branches of Barclays Bank PLC
- | | |
|---|---|
| 63 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2BY. | 40 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7AL. |
| 35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AD. | 17 York Street, Manchester M60 2AN. |
| 28-30 Park Row, Leeds LS1 1PA. | 171/172 High Street, Southampton SO9 7DW. |
| 4 Water Street, Liverpool L69 2DN. | Old Market Square, Nottingham NG1 6FF. |
| 121 Queen Street, Cardiff CF1 1SQ. | 6 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames KT1 1NY. |
| | 90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5UQ. |

APPLICATION FORM WINDSMOOR PLC OFFER FOR SALE

of 6,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each in Windsmoor PLC at 106p per share, payable in full on application

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هكذا من النجف

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

COME AND MEET JULIA



She organises the temporary assignments at Crone Corkill. Come and see her again when you have worked on our team for 750 hours and she will present you with a £200 holiday bonus - no strings attached. If you are one of the best senior secretaries in London with at least 2 years' Director level experience, speeds of 100/60 and proficient WP skills, join our team and we will pay you £6.40 per hour. Telephone Julia Stones on 434 4512 for an appointment now.

Crone Corkill

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

DESIGNERS GUILD SALES ADMINISTRATOR

We are market-leaders in the design, manufacture and distribution of high quality furnishing fabrics, wall papers and accessories.

We are currently seeking Sales Administrator for our busy Trades Sales Department based at White City.

Ideally you will be in your early 20's, educated to 'A' level standard and possess good communication and administrative skills. The ability to work under pressure together with 60wpm typing and wordprocessing experience are necessary.

A competitive salary will reflect ability and experience. Benefits include 4 weeks holiday, incentive scheme, staff purchase scheme, season ticket loan, etc.

In the first instance please write enclosing your CV to:

Miss R Clucas
Designers Guild
6 Relay Road
London W12 7SJ

or telephone 01-743 6322 ext. 145 for an application form.

What's the difference between last year's temporaries and this?

About 10%*

Manpower takes care to assign its temporaries for their skills, personality, and type of work. So we pay accordingly... and as time goes on and our people build service and learn extra skills, we recognise their progress. While this happens off the time, we've just set out our new pay structure incorporating an average 7% increase, making most of our people around 10% better off than the last year.

(Sorry Mrs T, but they are worth it!)
But if you're just joining, don't worry about when the next rise will be. Our best training and self-advancing assignments will soon have you moving up. If you're a temporary, it's how we'll pay you if not yet, we'll help you get it - at least in about pay... and get the other benefits. Call us now.

MANPOWER
Temporary Staff Specialists

Tel: 225 0505
24 hour answering service

Elizabeth Hunt SECRETARY/RESEARCHER to £10,000

A brand new daily newspaper seeks a secretary/researcher to join their features desk. This is the division that provides the photographs to match the editorial copy. You should be a good administrator with 80/50 skills. Beautiful offices, good prospects and 5 weeks holidays.

MARKET RESEARCH £10,000+

Join this leading market research consultancy specialising in the retail and consumer markets as secretary/office manager. You'll enjoy extensive client contact and 50% of your day will be spent handling administrative projects. 60 wpm typing ability and WP experience needed.

For temporary work please contact Fiona.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
23 College Hill London EC4 0J240 3551

FINE ARTS/ANTIQUES, W1

The job - work for 2 Directors, organise sponsored events, 8-10 wpm VPs, work with top level executives, varied + interesting work with top level executives. You - A good reader, good humour, access, public school, speaks 100/50.
Salary £5,500-£9,500.
01-498 0424



TEMPORARIES YOU'RE IN DEMAND DEDICATED WORD PROCESSOR OPERATORS AND SECRETARIES WP AND PERSONAL COMPUTING SKILLS

OUR NOW FAMOUS OFFICE SYSTEMS RECRUITMENT SUPPORT SERVICE OF THE ALFRED MARKS GROUP IS IN CONSTANT NEED OF PROFESSIONAL TEMPORARIES TO UNDERTAKE ASSIGNMENTS THROUGHOUT THE LONDON REGION. WE OFFER YOU CONTINUITY OF WORK AND A VARIETY OF ASSIGNMENTS AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL HIGH EARNING POTENTIAL, ALONG WITH EXCELLENT BENEFITS INCLUDING HOLIDAY AND SICKNESS PAY, AND LONG TERM SERVICE AWARD.

Continuous free cross training on all the popular systems and software with the opportunity to progress into support application and programming, and in-company Consultancy/Training which in turn offers extremely attractive benefits.

OUR BUSINESS ISN'T SEASONAL - IT IS ALL WEATHERS
PLEASE CONTACT TRICIA MORRIS OR DEBBIE OAKLEY ON
01 439 4001

OFFICE SYSTEMS RECRUITMENT SERVICES
115 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE LONDON WC2



Bernadette of Bond St
01-629 1204
FOR EXEMPLARY TEMPORARIES

MAYFAIR & COUNTRY HOUSES
£10,000
In the Country Houses Department of one of Mayfair's most prestigious estate agents, a secretary will have a pleasant, lively and interesting existence. If you love magnificent houses, don't miss this opportunity of living & working in an enviable location. You'll need to be bright with a talent for audio typing. Short-handling would be useful & you will be trained on WP. Age 21+.
Bernadette of Bond St
No. 55, Great Ave in Farnham
01-629 1204

CITY RECEPTIONIST
£3,000 & mortgage
This American bank offers lots of valuable benefits and a superb office. It is a really special job for an experienced receptionist and an opportunity not to be missed. You will handle a pleasant, busy & interesting position. You'll need to be bright with a talent for audio typing. Short-handling would be useful & you will be trained on WP. Age 21+.
Bernadette of Bond St
No. 55, Great Ave in Farnham
01-629 1204

PA IN PARK LANE
To £12,000
The offices of this property company are exceptionally beautiful and inside a lovely Park Lane house. Part of a highly successful group, this small team - led by your boss - works fast under pressure but is super to be with. You will have short-handling and admin tasks and must have a flair for international liaison. Benefits include excellent pension plan, 5 weeks holiday, 40 hrs week.
Bernadette of Bond St
No. 55, Great Ave in Farnham
01-629 1204

DAVIS SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT LIMITED
FASHION £10,000 neg.
One of the most exciting and profitable sectors in the world. Advertising and public relations people and take your seat with setting up of new European sites, developing very exciting new products.
ADVERTISING £10,000
This must be the most exciting and profitable sector in the world. Advertising and public relations people and take your seat with setting up of new European sites, developing very exciting new products.
ADVERTISING £10,000
Are you interested in sales and able to work on your own initiative? If so, this could be the job for you. Selling advertising space for a leading newspaper.
ADVERTISING £7,500
Very exciting job for 2nd jobber who is looking for experience in advertising and sales of ads. 50/50 typ. 50.
MARKETING £7,000
This is a great opportunity for a highly motivated and energetic person to work in a team with an interest in marketing/sales. Typ 50.
THE DAVIS COMPANY
We are looking for a secretary who can handle a branch of independent, charming man (the working life of Davis) Please call us now.
19/14 Dean Street, London W1V 5AH

P.A. £11,000++
For Senior Director of leading, prestigious company. Plenty of involvement and responsibility for someone efficient, self-confident, with excellent skills (100/60). Handling highly confidential matters, discretion is vital. Superb benefits await the friendly decisive personality.
AUDIO P.A. £10,000++
Successful Mayfair organisation with a reputation for friendly, yet professional approach to work, has an opening for a P.A. with 60wpm typing, strong admin skills and a flair for organisation, to provide complete back-up. Luxury offices for someone social, looking for involvement.

Handle Recruitment
10 New Bond St, London W1
01-493 1184

AUDIO SECRETARY BRENTFORD LONG ASSIGNMENT!
For a smart presentable secretary (age 20-28) with audio skills and a sound knowledge of commercial office practice, we have a guaranteed long term assignment at Wang in Brentford.
Just look at these benefits:
GOOD RATES
4 WEEKS PAID HOLIDAY
BANK HOLIDAY PAY
SICKNESS PAY
FREE WANG WP TRAINING
VERY PLEASANT OFFICE
You will be very much a part of the team at Wang, so if you want the best of both worlds - Temporary work that is guaranteed.
Call Sarah Dale on 01-579 9416

A GERMAN GENIUS
£12,000
A discreet and efficient bilingual PA, preferably a German or Austrian national with fluent English, is required by a private individual to work from a luxurious office in South Kensington. His main interest is collecting works of art and much of your time will be spent liaising with private dealers and galleries. You will also be required to organise various social functions, arrange extensive travel plans and manage several private residences. Fluent French would be an advantage.
Age: 30-40 Skills: 90/50
WEST END OFFICE
01-629 9688
ANGELA MORTIMER

Upmarket Temping
to £11,000
This summer, join an exclusive and upwardly-mobile elite. The pick of London's prestige jobs. Rewards that pay full recognition to excellence. And something more. Longer-term career growth. Financially our pay structure reflects your development. So too our training unit, where without charge or obligation you can bring yourself up to date on the latest in WP. Find out more about upmarket temping. Call today: 01-493 5787.
GORDON YATES
Recruitment Consultants

£10,000 - At 21 (no sh'd)
Enjoy a sociable atmosphere within this leading West End consultancy. Liaising with clients, arranging meetings & travel while assisting these charming chaps with your typing of 50 wpm. Perks include Summer Ball and in-house gym. Age 21-25. 'A' levels preferred.
£5,500 - YOUNG PA
Leading advertising agency require a confident outgoing PA to assist their senior director. Liaise cordially with demonstrators and course participants, using your accurate typing and WP knowledge. Age 24+.
£8,000 - HAUTE CUISINE
Keep up with the latest in cuisine within the Recipe Section of this international school. Liaise cordially with demonstrators and course participants, using your accurate typing and WP knowledge. Age 24+.
Please telephone 01-629 8863.
HODGE RECRUITMENT

Elite Reception
£8,000
Superb presentation and sheer professional excellence set the tone, here in the City offices of this leading American stockbroker. As their smart, 'on the ball' receptionist you will welcome visitors, handle a busy Regent switchboard and look after occasional typing. Poise, confidence and presence are your key attributes. Good reception experience distinctly useful. Some typing (40wpm) essential. Please telephone 01-493 5787.
GORDON YATES
Recruitment Consultants

TWO PA/AUDIO SECRETARIES
Watts & Partners, Chartered Building Surveyors require the assistance of two well grounded, experienced PA/Team secretaries with a sound background in audio typing and some knowledge of word processing, to assist our small team of surveyors in our new office in the heart of the West End.
Competitive salaries are offered, together with staff profit share scheme, 35 hour flexible working week, optional pension scheme and four weeks annual holiday.
Please apply in writing with C.V. to:
Miss Sue Chalmers
Watts & Partners
58 Brook Street
London W1Y 1YB

BRIGHT OPENINGS IN MEDIA
£8-10,000
The advertising and public relations world offers great scope and involvement for well educated young secretaries. Lots of client liaison, media training and above all a fast moving lively environment. Let us help you break into PR or advertising now.
337 796
Covent Garden
110 Fleet Street, EC4

OSBORNE RICHARDSON ADMIN ASSISTANT £9750
Our client, involved in new technology, requires your good organisational skills to handle a variety of secretarial and administrative tasks. Provide support to a marketing team and take on your own responsibilities. 80/60 and WP skills essential.
****TOP RATES FOR TOP TEMPS****
Please call Debbie Barwick, Anna Friend, Jill Osborne or Eileen Richardson 9 am - 6.30 pm.
409 2393
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
110 NEW BOND ST, LONDON W1

CREATIVE RESEARCH To £9,000
At least 6 months experience. This company which promotes new products onto the market needs an enthusiastic PA to work closely with one of their top executives in all aspects of their account handling. You will have the opportunity to see projects through from start to finish, becoming totally involved in both the creative & admin sides. You'll need good organisational skills, 50/50 SH/typ & be smart & well spoken to help you cope with the wide variety of tasks you have to perform.
VIDEO RECEPTION £8,000 neg
You will run the reception for this bright young company which produces videos for all sorts of promotional work. There will be a Junior to help you and to cope with most of the switchboard and typing work. Creating interesting people - from film producers to PR and advertising men - make this one of the West End's most intriguing receptionist jobs.
JOAN TREE
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
30 FLOREAL STREET W1C
01-239 5252

DP WANG SECRETARY £9,500
Excellent career move for person with DP and technical Wang knowledge, handling all sorts in the system, organising a Hot-Line Service and problem solving. You will also have to provide a secretarial administration service to DP Manager Of Company in expanding DP department based in the Victoria area.
Ideal opportunity if you require a stretching and interesting position
please contact Karen Roche or Zara Siddiqui on 439 4001
OFFICE SYSTEMS RECRUITMENT SERVICES
115 Shaftesbury Avenue
London WC2

THE WORK SHOP College Leaver
£6,750
Superb chance to leap into the fast lane, with this great UK film company. Working with the Director and his small, immediate team you will enjoy high level involvement in film deals, production wrangles, press/media monitoring, overseas liaison, preparation for film festivals etc. Lovely offices. Benefits inc free film previews. You need to be bright, on the ball, with good shorthand/typing. Age 18-25. Please call 01-409 1232.
Recruitment Consultants

ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
We need an Administrative Secretary - who wants real responsibility and can use initiative in the running of this well known charity. Must be experienced in high level contact and willing to work alone - lots of interest.
Please contact John Handle
Buckingham Court, 78 Buckingham Gate
London SW1E 6PE
(Telephone 01-222 3348)

TEMPS
Secretaries, Receptionists, Typists, Word Processors, West End, etc.
A huge selection of assignments in TV, Film, Advertising, Music, Theatre and Video.
Call Ken or Kate on 01-629 8182 and become a Pathfinder Temp - you'll love it!
Pathfinders
110 NEW BOND STREET, W1
01-629 8182

Theatrical Producer Sec. £10,000
Well established Theatre Production Co responsible for numerous hit musicals, has a casual, fast working secretary.
TV Station PA/Sec. £8,500
If you are an experienced and efficient at reception & a neat house TV station would love to meet you.
Record Label Co-ordinator £8,000
Heavy musical sessions affecting order and responsibility for numerous records and artists. Interest in the music business and accurate typing essential.
Film Co. Secretary £8,000 neg.
Unusually exciting & varied work. Excellent benefits, promotional campaigns etc. in this major international film company.
Pathfinders
110 NEW BOND STREET, W1
01-629 8182

MARSEILLES ?
Unique opportunity for fluent bi-lingual P.A. to assist President of International Group, south of France. Applicants should enjoy variety and working at top level. An interest in the art world would be useful.
For more details contact:
VICTORIA GRAHAM LTD (Rec Cons)
01 493 4467/3492

SECRETARY/PA TO CHAIRMAN
After 8 years working with this smashing boss (previous secretary 11 years - and he's only 43!) I am now leaving to be with my children and I need someone to take my place (so does he!). It's a very demanding but satisfying job for a career woman. Excellent prospects. Fast expanding food group. Floating soon. Good salary and working conditions. Office adjacent Old Street tube.
Please phone me:
Kathy Winch on 01-253 9013.

KENSINGTON PR AGENCY SENIOR SECRETARY c.£8,000
to work with a team of PR Executives and generally run our office. Typing important, nice conditions. Support from part-time typists.
Please send full CV to:
Sarah MacDougall,
Phillips & Hind Associates,
29 Adam and Eve Mews,
London W8.
No Agencies

HALCYON DAYS SALES ASSISTANT
We need someone with top retail experience to sell antique collectors' items and contemporary enamel. Very busy, happy atmosphere. Excellent salary and prospects.
Please write in confidence to:
Managing Director, Halcyon Days,
14 Brook Street, London W1Y 1AA.

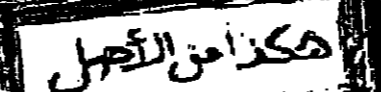
INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE
Requires young secretary with excellent typing, shorthand and audio skills (knowledge of WP an advantage) to help with typing, filing, phone coverage etc. in busy European General Manager's office. This is a varied and interesting position offering attractive salary, free BUPA cover, L.V.s and the usual airline concessions. Please send full CV and recent photograph to: Assistant to Gen. Mgr. Europe, Cathay Pacific Airways, 7 Apple Tree Yard, London SW1Y 6LD.

TOP RATE TEMPS
Action-packed days await you as one of our lively, busy, young temps. We offer excellent rates, constant work, super clients, a friendly team and a caring, personal approach. If you have skills of 80/100 sh or audio, 50+ typ. and W.P. and are 18-25, call us now.
437 6032
HOBSTONES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO KENSINGTON
Requires Bookkeeper, Administrator, PA to MD. Varied job spec. Lots of responsibility as part of a young lively team. Salary c. £8,500.
For details telephone Rowena or Jonathan on 01-938 3544.

RECEPTIONIST £10,000
Are you the top, strong and 'turn a heads' Can you handle top management without a hiccup? Good under pressure and can type 70 wpm. Ring me NOW, Caroline Wallinger.

CHAIRMAN IN THE NEWS £10,000+
Your boss is continually in the media and he needs your efficiency and tact to organise his day from the luxurious executive suite. With shorthand. Call Lisa Morris.



Overseas Travel

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Lowest fares to 100+ destinations
Tel: 225 0505

UP UP & AWAY

Flights to Paris, Rome, Athens, etc.
Tel: 01-439 0102

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Superior villas in France, Italy, etc.
Tel: 01-581 8521

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Deaths and obituaries.
Tel: 01-232 1357

WANTED

Various job openings.
Tel: 01-439 0300

ANIMALS & BIRDS

Services for pet animals.
Tel: 01-267 7878

FOOD & WINE

Restaurants and catering.
Tel: 01-589 5481

CABBAN & GASELEE

Real estate services.
Tel: 01-589 5481

GEORGE KNIGHT

Letting agent.
Tel: 01-589 2133

LAST MINUTE/ADVANCED BOOKING

Special offers on flights.
Tel: 01-439 0102

CHEAP FLIGHTS

Low cost travel packages.
Tel: 01-439 0102

SELF-CATERING BALEARIC ISLANDS

Villas in Mallorca, Ibiza, etc.
Tel: 01-581 8521

SERVICES

Professional services.
Tel: 01-232 1357

FOR SALE

Real estate listings.
Tel: 01-267 7878

SHORT LETS

Short-term accommodation.
Tel: 01-589 5481

LIPFRIEND

Real estate services.
Tel: 01-499 5334

GEORGE KNIGHT

Letting agent.
Tel: 01-589 2133

RAJESH WALKER

Real estate services.
Tel: 01-730 8748

QUICK GETAWAY

Short breaks and holidays.
Tel: 01-439 0102

DISCOUNT FARES

Special fare packages.
Tel: 01-439 0102

SELF-CATERING GREECE

Villas in Greece.
Tel: 01-581 8521

LEGAL SERVICES

Lawyer services.
Tel: 01-232 1357

RESISTA CARPETS

Carpet services.
Tel: 01-794 0139

ANTIQUE & COLLECTABLES

Antique services.
Tel: 01-439 0300

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Musical services.
Tel: 01-439 0300

PLAZA ESTATES

Real estate services.
Tel: 01-730 8748

WALTON STREET

Real estate services.
Tel: 01-730 8748

TRAVELLERS SEATS

Travel services.
Tel: 01-439 0102

DISCOUNT FARES

Special fare packages.
Tel: 01-439 0102

SELF-CATERING ITALY

Villas in Italy.
Tel: 01-581 8521

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Lawyer services.
Tel: 01-232 1357

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Antique services.
Tel: 01-439 0300

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Tel: 01-730 8748

WALTON STREET

Real estate services.
Tel: 01-730 8748

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Real estate services.
Tel: 01-730 8748

DISCOUNT FARES

Special fare packages.
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DISCOUNT FARES

Special fare packages.
Tel: 01-439 0102

SELF-CATERING SPAIN

Villas in Spain.
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Lawyer services.
Tel: 01-232 1357

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Antique services.
Tel: 01-439 0300

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Real estate services.
Tel: 01-730 8748

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TRENDS

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Special Announcement

Our new service to our readers and advertisers.

Open Announcement

Information for our readers and advertisers.

Special Announcement

Our new service to our readers and advertisers.

Open Announcement

Information for our readers and advertisers.

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RACING: DANCING BRAVE'S CONNECTIONS THROW DOWN KING GEORGE GAUNTLET TO SHAHRASTANI CAMP

Top colts head for Ascot showdown

By Dick Rider

Dancing Brave's overwhelming victory in Saturday's Coral-Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park merely whetted the appetite for his Epsom conqueror, Shastrastani, in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes on July 26.

Ascot will provide the perfect stage for another major confrontation between these two mighty three-year-old colts, and the culmination to one of the most highly-charged Derby debates in classic history.

Bookmakers' reaction to the Ascot showdown was mixed. As a match, Corals offered 4-5 Shastrastani to beat Evens Dancing Brave. Ladbrokes were more emphatic, quoting 4-7 Shastrastani, 11-8 Dancing Brave while Hills offered 11-10 against either of the pair winning the event, without even pricing Potetki and other participants.

What a sparkling occasion it would be if the French could be persuaded to bring over their classic gem. Being to provide the perfect European championship.

Khaled Abdulla, Dancing Brave's most sporting and competitive owner, clearly relishes the chance of revenge, and while he was greeting his Lyphard colt in the winner's enclosure, his trainer, Guy Harwood, threw down the gauntlet, declaring: "The King George has always been the plan and I'll be surprised if it is altered."

Greville Starkey gave one salute and a touch of his cap in response to a warming ovation from the crowds but, on dismounting, remained tight-lipped to the press and hurried away to the weighing room without pausing for breath.

Our senior jockey must have been a relieved man for he rode a copy-book race on the Eclipse winner. There was one anxious moment two furlongs from home when Triptych, taking over the running from Beddine, cut off the intended path of Dancing Brave, but Starkey bided his time, switched the Pulborough



Victory salute: Greville Starkey raises his whip hand in triumph as Dancing Brave powers home in the Eclipse Stakes

colt around the French filly and once he had time to lengthen his stride, Dancing Brave galloped clear for an emphatic four-length victory.

Clearly noticeable, however, was Dancing Brave's lack of immediate acceleration. Just as in the Derby, he hung fire before Starkey was able to place him in overdrive, but once in full cry what a marvellous spectacle he is.

This Achilles' heel was admitted by Harwood, who said: "He always wants a while to quicken up and that is why I have never regarded him as a natural miler. He does not go instantly." Then, tongue-in-cheek, the trainer said: "I still think he's a pretty good colt."

Harwood had been concerned about the overnight rain which left the Sandown

ground patchy and stated that good, fast ground would be the ideal requirement for Dancing Brave at Ascot.

The 2,000 Guineas winner, with a value of \$20m, has already been syndicated as a stallion to stand at the Dalham Hall Stud, Newmarket. His owner has retained 12 shares. Sheikh Mohammed and his brothers a further 12, and 16 have been sold at £350,000 each.

One cannot help but admire Harwood, whose public conduct has been exemplary since Epsom. Privately, there has been talk of black moods and lonely treks across his downland gallops. The Eclipse triumph may not have erased the memory of that bitter Derby defeat, but it might have softened it.

Meanwhile, back in the Shastrastani camp, his trainer, Michael Stoute, said yesterday that he is likely to confirm the participation of his dual Derby scorer in the King George after he has spoken to his owner, the Aga Khan, at Newmarket's July meeting.

Stoute said that Shastrastani had come out of his Irish Derby victory really well, and also reported that Shardiari will take on last season's King George winner, Potetki, in tomorrow's Princess of Wales's Stakes.

Sandown should not pass without a mention of that hardy warrior, Morgans Choice who, belying his nine years, wore down the front-running Sugar Palm for a marvellous success in the two-

mile Commonwealth Handicap.

Although Mill On The Floss was beaten by the Jim Bolger-trained Park Express in the Lancashire Oaks, Henry Cecil still captured the Old Newton Cup with Rakaposhi King, who was originally bought as a lead horse for Ship Anchor.

The Warren Place trainer is mounting a 13-horse challenge at his home meeting and has high hopes that Gwydion, who had a bout of pleurisy, will acquit herself well in Thursday's six-furlong July Cup. Make a note, too, of a pair of highly rated two-year-olds on Wednesday - Martha Stevens in the Cecil Boyd-Rochford Maiden Fillies Stakes and Sheikh Mohammed's Suhailie in the Bernard van Cutsem Stakes.

Sarab puts Eddy on road to treble

From our Irish Racing Correspondent

Pat Eddy, who is currently riding with tremendous confidence, completed yet another treble at the Phoenix Park on Saturday, but Irish racing are now looking at the probability that this will be his last season to be retained by Vincent O'Brien.

There are certain contractual arrangements still to be sorted out before Eddy can become first jockey to Khaled Abdulla with the position at Ballydoyle. American Cash Associates, formerly with Nick Vigors and John Bosley, Mrs Sauga displayed good speed on a number of occasions at two and three but she has shown marked improvement since joining Eddy this spring.

Having her first run for three months, this daughter of Derrilyn beat all except the speedy Music Machine at the wick 16 days ago, she stepped up on the effort when returning to the Midlands track last week. Steve Cauthen bringing her with a well-timed run to beat Native Ruler by a decisive two lengths.

Despite the fact that Native Ruler could have opened my nap on 9lb better terms here, his connections have declined the rematch and that looks sound judgment. Walter, who is expected to ride from the champion jockey and the new partnership should have too much finishing speed for the Wolverhampton winner, First Experience.

Providing Shilbi can provide Swinburn with the second leg of a treble in the Kingswood Stakes half an hour earlier, Michael Stoute's Shergar colt has reached the frame in each of his six races, and will appreciate the company and should complete his treble.

Henry's Venture also chases his third successive win in the Le Garcon d'Or Handicap at Edinburgh but may find Pergoda, a standing rib at the Scottish course, barring his way.

Eckley can strike again swiftly with Mrs Sauga

By Mandarini

Malcolm Eckley, who has done so well under both codes with Bold Illusion, added another winning string to his bow last Wednesday when Mrs Sauga justified strong support in a 19-runner Warwicks Handicap. The Shropshire trainer wastes no time in bringing her out again and this progressive filly is napped to defy a penalty in the Highgate Handicap at Wolverhampton this evening.

Formerly with Nick Vigors and John Bosley, Mrs Sauga displayed good speed on a number of occasions at two and three but she has shown marked improvement since joining Eckley this spring.

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already worked out well with Manistar (second), Our Jock (fourth), and Prince Sky (10th) all winning in the last 10 days. At Pontefract this afternoon, Book Polish can further underline the value of that race by winning the Linnac Sprint Handicap.

Bill Watts's four-year-old was a fast-finishing eighth in the Wokingham and should again have a measure of success, Book Polish (10th) and AJ Trui (14th) on identical terms.

Olivier Douich has had a disappointing season to date, but has sound prospects in the Pontefract Maiden Mile Championship (fourth qualifier) with Card Players, who is expected to step up on her debut second to Chief Pal at Warwick.

Douich introduces an interesting newcomer in the Taleteller at Windsor this evening (9.5), but slight preference here is for the treble-seeking, Chinoiserie, who was placed with customary aplomb by Luca Cumis to score at Yarmouth and Brighton last month.

Saturday's Sandown winner, Silent Majority, makes a rapid reappearance in the Kowloon Bay Handicap and is difficult to oppose. His trainer, Bill O'Gorman, adds saddles Bessie and the Falmouth Stakes and his exceptional early pace should enable him to maintain his unbeaten record at the principal expense of My Isabel.

Another sound investment at the Thameside track is Loch Seaforth (7.5), who does not look likely to complete his venture, handicaps company and should complete his treble.

Henry's Venture also chases his third successive win in the Le Garcon d'Or Handicap at Edinburgh but may find Pergoda, a standing rib at the Scottish course, barring his way.

Procter suspended

Brian Procter was suspended for seven days after being found guilty of carrying a starting stick in the Southdown Maiden Claiming Stakes at Bath on Saturday. His suspension will run from July 14-21 inclusive.

Cauthen triumphs on talented German colt

From our French Correspondent, Paris

Acetnango showed that he was more than just a big fish in the German pool with a decisive victory in the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud, yesterday. It was his first foreign venture and the triumph gave him his ninth consecutive success.

Ridden by Steve Cauthen, the German colt was always close up, took over from Walensee with two furlongs to run and was driven hard to clear of Saint Estephe. He was in command from the distance and stayed on strongly to beat the Coronation Cup winner by two lengths.

Noble Fighter was third and Altayan, runner-up to Bering in the Prix du Jockey-Club, fourth, just in front of the one British representative, St Hilarion.

Acetnango will remain at home for the Grosser Preis von Warwick on Wednesday, and the Palko, on August 17. He was not entered for the Arc but he will join the field at the supplementary stage on September 30.

Gary Carter rode his first pattern race winner in Germany on Saturday. Carter partnered Sylvan Express, trained by Philip Mitchell, to victory in the group three American Express Pokal Sprinter Preis at Hamburg.

Lim finds worthy replacement

Penang Beauty, whom Malaysian owner Albert Lim sought for 5,500 guineas a month ago, scored first time out at Haydock Park on Saturday, beating Yaqu, who cost \$2.5m, by three lengths in the July Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Penang Beauty was another winner for Edlin's in-form Newmarket stable, which scored on the course on Friday with Summerhill Street. This was Edlin's 14th winner this season from a string of just 27.

He explained that Penang Beauty was sent over to him by his Irish breeder, but the filly failed to reach her reserve as a yearling and he was asked to keep her. "Mr Lim had another horse with me, who unfortunately broke a cannon bone and had to be put down. I telephoned him and asked him whether he would like Penang Beauty, as a replacement and he bought her for 5,500 guineas," he said.

Gay Kelleway, lucky to escape with only bruising when What A Party fell at Chesham on Saturday, expected to resume at Warwick on Wednesday. She needs just one winner for her apprentice claim to be reduced to 3lb.

Blinkered first time

EDINBURGH: 4.00 Great Eps. VOLWERTHAMPTON: 6.35 Bundukya, 7.5 Sound As A Pound, 7.25 Nimble Native, 8.00 WING AND WAVE, 8.45 Easter Rambler, 16-1 others.

EDINBURGH

Going: good to firm. Draw: high numbers best up to 1m. 2.0 LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE STAKES (3-Y-O: £1,127: 5f) (8)

Edinburgh selections

Edinburgh services handicaps

Windsor

Windsor selections

Windsor handicaps

PONTEFRAC

Going: good to firm. Draw: 5f-6f, low numbers best. 2.45 E W FRAGBY MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (2-Y-O: £1,417: 5f) (10 runners)

Pontefract selections

Pontefract handicaps

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Leaders on the Flat

Table with columns for Trainers and Jockeys, listing names and statistics.

Saturday's results from five meetings

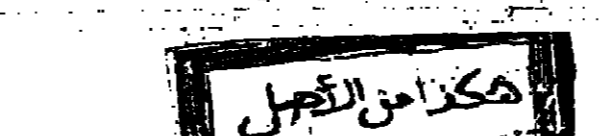
Table listing race results from Sandown Park, Haydock Park, Bath, and Nottingham, including race names, winners, and odds.

Windsor

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CRICKET: MIDDLESEX AND WARWICKSHIRE TIE WHILE LANCASHIRE BEAT ESSEX BY TWO RUNS

can strike swiftly Mrs Sauga

Few present to witness enterprise of Gould

By Richard Streeton

HOVE: The New Zealanders, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, lead Sussex by 138 runs.

There was only a small crowd and the reason was problematical. It might have been the allure of the television Wimbledon finals.

Hadlee, though, is absent from the touring side this summer other than for representative occasions.

Jubilant Northants go for top title honours

By Marcus Williams

TRING: Northamptonshire (4th) beat Surrey by 60 runs.

Fourth place in the highest Northamptonshire have ever finished in the Sunday league.

Northamptonshire, who started the match in joint first place, have been bringing a Sunday match to this pleasant part of Hertfordshire for a number of years.

Though Clarke in his first spell briefly checked the scoring, a Lamb freed from England came soon laying into the spinners.

Lamb eventually holed out to deep mid-on, whereupon Boyd-Moss, who had struggled to find his touch, took over the initiative.

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World Cup spot awaits ICC final winner

By Mike Berry

Zimbabwe and the Netherlands contest the right to represent the associate members of the International Cricket Conference in next year's World Cup in India and Pakistan when the 1986 ICC Trophy, by far the most successful of the events since its inauguration in 1979, reaches its climax at Lords today.

After three-and-a-half-weeks of qualifying games on club grounds in the Midlands, the switch to Lords for the final displays both significant and satisfying.

Zimbabwe, the holders of the trophy, must start as firm favourites to go forward to play Australia, India and New Zealand in the World Cup.

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Humbling of Harrow

By George Chesterton

Harrow, bowled out for 37 in only 30 overs, must have been grateful that a fine, steady rain made further play impossible when their innings closed.

This was the 151st match between Eton and Harrow and it is by many years the longest-standing regular fixture.

The top deck of the Tavern stand housed hundreds of boys from the two schools. They were



Lloyd, once into his stride, he played a vintage innings which Essex could not contain

Taylor hits out only to get hit Depleted Essex in last-gasp finish

By Peter Ball

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire (4pts) beat Essex by two runs.

An undefeated 91 of comportsing brilliance by Clive Lloyd, which rolled back the years, was just enough to take Lancashire to their third John Player League victory of the season against the drastically depleted Essex.

Turner and Pont, those experts in one-day miserliness, were considered carefully, and then dismissed in a big package.

Turner was less fortunate as Fairbrother also cut loose, his penultimate over a chapter of accidents.

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Elegant Roebuck fails to save Somerset

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Hampshire (4pts) beat Somerset by eight wickets.

Somerset were put in, possibly less as a Sunday League gambit than because Hampshire thought there might be something in the pitch.

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Not enough runs to challenge leaders

By Peter Marson

Nottinghamshire strengthened their position at the head of the John Player Special League with a comfortable victory against Worcestershire.

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Crafty Dane plots Briton's downfall

By Jim Railton

It is never easy to win at Henley Royal Regatta no matter how talented and experienced you are.

The British eight concentrated their minds well and rowing with Andy Holmes, the Olympic gold medal winner as a substitute, drew level at the length ahead approaching the finish.

The Irish had a cracker in the Ladies' against Harvard University's Freshmen.

Dublin's Neptune led throughout, but not by much and there was only a canvas at the mile.

Neptune won the 1985 and 1986 regattas, but the plot did not quite unfold that way.

Redgrave went straight into the lead and was a length ahead at the top of the mile.

Redgrave moved set to two and a half lengths by the second mile, but the plot did not quite unfold that way.

Redgrave said after the race: "I'm doing the supping thing of stopping when it was hurting me as much as me. I feel sorry for all my supporters here. I was embarrassed along the enclosure."

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JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE

Table with columns: Team, P, W, L, N, T, Pts. Lists teams like Hampshire, Northants, Essex, etc.

Lever and Essex ill at ease

Essex, who still lead in the Britannia Assurance County Championship, were hammering at Old Trafford, on Saturday, when Patterson, who took six for 46, Allott and Makinson rounded up their batsmen for 71 runs in 32.4 overs.

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HENLEY RESULTS

Thames: Molesey by Marlow by 24, 7-1. London RC A at Egham by 24, 7-12. London RC B at Egham by 24, 7-12.

Queen Mother: Rob Roy at Maidenhead by 24, 7-24. Tideway at Maidenhead by 24, 7-24.

Wyfold Cup: Notts County A at Lea by 4, 7-27. Notts County B at Lea by 4, 7-27.

Goblets: Holmes and Redgrave (Leander and Marlow) at King and Stevens (Leander and Marlow) by 4, 6-21.

Diamonds Sculls: B Eling (Dorchester) at P Marlow (Dorchester) by 4, 6-25.

Princess Elizabeth: Notts County A at Lea by 4, 7-27. Notts County B at Lea by 4, 7-27.

Stewards' Cup: Leas Valley by 24, 7-25. Leas Valley at Leas Valley by 24, 7-25.

The Grand: University of Pennsylvania at S N of England and Erie of N of England by 4, 6-22.

Double Sculls: Parks and Cherrill (Charles River, US) at Luke and Hancock (Leander and Marlow) by 4, 7-18.

Stewards' Cup: Riley College, Canada at Harsco Dortmund and White, WS, 4, 7-18.

Princess Elizabeth: Hampton School at South Kent School, US, easily, 6-29.

Ladies' Plate: Harvard B at Harvard A by 4, 6-25. Nepean at Garda Stochera by 4, 6-23.

Special Schools: Holmes and Redgrave (Leander and Marlow) at Pleas and Riches (Marlow), easily, 6-29.

Thames Cup: Final: Ridley College, Canada at Imperial College, London A by 14, 6-35.

Second round: King's School, Canterbury by 24, 5-20. St Edward's at Abingdon by 24, 4-29.

Queen Mother: Final: St Edward's at Eton by 3, 4-23. Shrewsbury at Radley by 3, 4-20.

Silver Goblets: Final: Holmes and Redgrave (Leander and Marlow) at Pleas and Riches (Marlow), easily, 6-29.

Thames Cup: Final: Ridley College, Canada at Imperial College, London A by 14, 6-35.

Les Diabes relied too heavily on their 10-goal Mexican, Memo Gracida, a brilliant soloist, but not so impressive as pivot man, Well-Kit Cowdray went into a 4-0 lead in the first half.

Wores v Notts

Nottinghamshire strengthened their position at the head of the John Player Special League with a comfortable victory against Worcestershire.

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POLO

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